

# Herald Tribune

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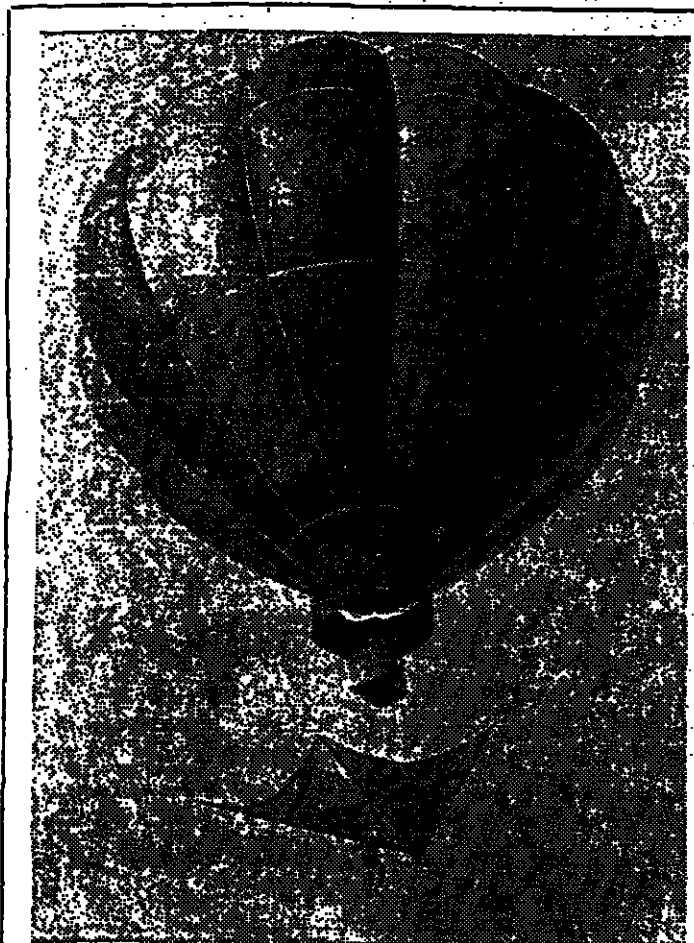
No. 28,598

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1974

Established 1887

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
 Cloudy. Temp. 14-11 (57-52). Tomorrow shows.  
 Temp. 12-8 (54-46). Yesterday's temp. 10-4  
 (50-39).  
**LONDON:** Showers. Temp. 12-11 (54-50).  
 Tomorrow variable. Temp. 12-10 (54-50).  
 Yesterday's temp. 9-5 (48-41).  
**ROME:** Cloudy.  
 Temp. 11-5 (52-41).  
**NEW YORK:** Fair. Temp.  
 5-4 (35-39). Yesterday's temp. 5-4 (41-35).  
**ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.**

Austria ..... 26 8  
 Belgium ..... 12 8  
 Denmark ..... 8 8  
 France ..... 11 8  
 Germany ..... 13 8  
 Great Britain ..... 10 8  
 Greece ..... 15 8  
 India ..... 20 8  
 Italy ..... 20 8  
 Israel ..... 14 8  
 Japan ..... 14 8  
 Lebanon ..... 20 8  
 Luxembourg ..... 12 8  
 Morocco ..... 8 8  
 Netherlands ..... 13 8  
 Nigeria ..... 10 8  
 Norway ..... 10 8  
 Portugal ..... 10 8  
 Spain ..... 10 8  
 Sweden ..... 10 8  
 Switzerland ..... 10 8  
 Turkey ..... 10 8  
 U.S. Military (Mun.) ..... 10 8  
 Yugoslavia ..... 10 8



**GOING UP—Dennis Kolberg, 22, of Walnut Creek, Calif., seated on his hang-glider, being lifted by hot-air balloon on his way to an altitude of 17,000 feet over Livermore, Calif., yesterday. At altitude, he and the glider were released, to glide to earth. He claimed an altitude record for hang-gilding.**

## But Statement Is Ambiguous

## Japan Suggests That It Bars U.S. Ships With Atomic Arms

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (WP).—The Japanese government issued an official declaration yesterday suggesting—but not absolutely stating—that American warships bearing nuclear weapons are not permitted in Japanese territorial waters.

The carefully worded, two-paragraph declaration was issued by Foreign Minister Ichiro Miyagi as a "unified government view" on the final day of a special session of the national Diet (parliament). The government promised a Communist party lawmaker about two months ago, at the height of a controversy over U.S. nuclear weapons here, that such a statement would be issued. Yesterday's declaration, reportedly the product of lengthy talks, did not appear to have changed anything in practical terms. It may well lead to a revival early next year of the officially charged controversy over U.S. weapons.

The first paragraph of the Japanese declaration said that, in principle, the government does not permit passage through Japanese waters of foreign vessels such as Polaris submarines or nuclear vessels which are usually equipped with nuclear weapons. Japan reserves the right to object to the passage of such vessels under its accession to the international treaty governing territorial waters.

The second paragraph noted that American military vessels are authorized to navigate Japanese waters freely under a U.S.-Japan security treaty. It said, however, that prior consultation with Japan is required in all cases of the introduction of nuclear weapons to be made.

Not Defined  
 Opposition party lawmakers in Japanese journals were quick to note that the government statement did not define what it means by "the introduction of nuclear weapons." Some readings of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty suggest that Japan must be consulted about nuclear weapons only if the weapons are to be "deployed" in the country by American forces—not if they are passing through Japanese bases or Japanese waters "in transit."

Retired U.S. Rear Adm. Gene Arocque stirred the controversy in October by telling a U.S. congressional committee that American warships with nuclear weapons do not need to consult Japan before visiting Japan. Several members of American warships, including the aircraft carrier Midway—whose home port is Yokosuka, Japan, although it is not considered officially "deployed" here—have confirmed reports that Japanese parliamentarians that nuclear weapons are carried on board.

Under heavy Japanese diplomatic pressure for an official denial, the United States has stuck to its refusal to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons, which is its policy on nuclear weapons anywhere in the world. U.S. statements say the

## Israel Said Willing to Hand Back Left Bank

TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (UPI).—A majority of Israel's Cabinet privately favors giving back most of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River to King Hussein as part of a Middle East peace settlement, news reports said today.

The reports appeared as Premier Yitzhak Rabin said Israel was mentally and militarily prepared for another war with the Arabs should one be forced on it.

Israeli newspapers quoted Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev as having said in a closed meeting that most of the Cabinet members favor returning much of the West Bank and that wide territorial concessions in the Golan Heights were possible to reach a settlement with Syria as well.

"Israel is ready for concessions in the entire West Bank except for East Jerusalem, and only if the Jordan [River] remains, as the security border," the newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth quoted Mr. Bar-Lev as saying to the private meeting. "Most of the Labor government ministers and perhaps even all of them think so, though they are not yet saying so."

Israel captured the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan and the Golan Heights from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war.

Yedioth also quoted Mr. Bar-Lev as saying the dispute over East Jerusalem "is also a serious problem in our dialogue with the United States." There was no elaboration.

Could Give Up More  
 According to the newspaper, Mr. Bar-Lev said it was his opinion that Israel could give up more of the Golan Heights to Syria but could not return to the pre-1967 frontier along the Jordan River and the heights. Israel gave up parts of the Golan Heights it captured in 1967, including the town of Kuneitra, as part of the military disengagement pact with Syria engineered by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Israeli leaders have said in the past that in any agreement giving back parts of the West Bank to Jordan, Israel would have to maintain its present defensive positions along the Jordan River.

In a speech to aircraft workers outside Tel Aviv, Mr. Rabin said Israel was trying to avoid another Middle East war but would be ready for one if it came.

"We are stronger. We are readier and more mentally prepared for a military confrontation if a war should be forced upon us," Mr. Rabin said. "We will stand wherever necessary and we will fight. If there is a need, and when we fight on the battlefield, we will be victorious."

3 Canadians Die in Egypt  
 OTTAWA, Dec. 26 (AP).—Three Canadian soldiers attached to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East died when their vehicle collided with an Egyptian Army truck. A Canadian Defense Department spokesman said yesterday.

He said the accident occurred late Christmas Eve near the Canadian camp at Ismailia, about 60 miles northwest of Cairo.

The incident was the second in which Canadian soldiers have been killed while serving with UN contingents in the Middle East. Nine Canadians were killed Aug. 9 when their aircraft was shot down, apparently by a Syrian missile. It was traveling from Beirut to Damascus.



**AFTER THE STORM—Smith St., the main street of Darwin, Australia, after cyclone.**

## Operation Gets Under Way 10,000 May Be Flown From Darwin

By Ian Stewart

SYDNEY, Dec. 26 (NYT).—An airlift was launched today by the Australian Air Force and domestic airlines to evacuate up to 10,000 persons from the city of Darwin, which was devastated by a cyclone early yesterday.

The cyclone, described by Australian authorities as the worst natural disaster in Australian history, struck the country's most northern city with winds up to 125 miles an hour. At least 44 persons were killed and hundreds were injured as the storm destroyed or damaged an estimated 80 per cent of the city's homes as well as the main hospital, office buildings and shops.

Early reports said 30,000 persons were homeless. This represents about half of Darwin's population.

The cyclone knocked out all communications and cut off the city's electricity and water supply. A naval patrol boat, fishing vessels and pleasure craft sank in heavy seas whipped up by the storm.

Maj. Gen. A. B. Stretton, director general of the National Disaster Organization, proclaimed Darwin a "major disaster area." He called for the evacuation of a large proportion of the population to reduce the strain on supplies available in the city.

May Evacuate 10,000  
 Defense Minister Lance Barnard announced at a news conference in Canberra, the capital, after visiting Darwin that a large-scale reduction of the population would be necessary and said that it might be necessary to evacuate 10,000 persons.

Mr. Barnard said the Australian government had accepted offers of aircraft from the U.S. and New Zealand governments.

In Washington, the Agency for International Development announced today it has allocated \$60,000 for two emergency airlift missions to Darwin which will transport water purification equipment, the Associated Press reported. Two U.S. Military Air Command C-141 aircraft will carry the equipment. AID added that the aircraft may pick up refugees from the stricken area if requested.

Ships Being Aid  
 The Australian aircraft carrier Melbourne and other vessels sailed from Sydney today with supplies for the stricken city. Air force planes are also flying in supplies, which include food, drinking water, medical equipment and building materials, as part of the largest peacetime operation involving Australia's defense forces.

Disease appeared to be the biggest threat facing the devastated city, which is without power or a sewer system. Authorities feared an outbreak of cholera. A cholera and tetanus immunization program was begun today.

Doctors at Darwin Hospital said today the number of children being admitted with illness caused by drinking polluted water outnumbered those admitted with injuries received when the cyclone struck.

The lack of power caused difficulty in keeping food fresh.

Japan Port Opens Fire On Pigeons  
 TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP).—Despite protests by birdlovers and environmentalists, officials at the port city of Yokohama shot about 500 pigeons yesterday and may shoot more.

An estimated 5,000 pigeons nest in the storehouses at Yokohama, about 70 miles west of Tokyo. Officials said the pigeons eat about 80 tons of wheat and corn a year.

Cosmos-700 Launched  
 MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP).—A new Cosmos satellite, the fourth in this month, was launched today. Tass reported.

Cosmos-700 was put into an unusually high orbit of 1,012 to 978 kilometers above the earth.

The legal precedent for a record album of the White House was created when U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell ruled on Dec. 5 that "former

"We're looking for a narrator who will have an image of respect. We're negotiating with George C. Scott right now. We're also in the process of selecting a tasteful album cover. First we'll put out a two-record set that will list for \$9.98. Then we'll follow that with the 11-record set that should sell for about \$25. Of course, the number of records in that box will depend on how much material is in the tapes. We want this to be a complete set, whether it takes 11 or 20 records."

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President Nixon has no right to prevent normal public access to these public documents which have already been released in full text. His words cannot be retrieved; they are public property."

Overcommercialization Ban  
 Judge Gesell has set a Jan. 3 deadline for the networks, Warner Brothers and other interested parties to propose a plan for reproducing and distributing the tapes. His order specifically prohibited any "overcommercialization" of the tapes, although sources indicated that the order did not preclude the production of phonograph records from the tapes.

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## Congress Urged To Have Special Unit Probe CIA

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, who helped draft the 1949 legislation setting up the Central Intelligence Agency, urged Congress yesterday to form a special committee to investigate charges of domestic spying by the agency.

"Previous investigations into the CIA by ordinary [Senate and House Armed Services] committees haven't gotten very far," said Mr. Clifford, who served in former President Lyndon Johnson's cabinet. "The seriousness of this is such that I would recommend a full and exhaustive investigation by a special committee."

So far, the chairmen of four committees, including the House and Senate Armed Services Intelligence subcommittees, have announced plans for the launching next month of full inquiries stemming from a New York Times report (NYT, Dec. 23) that the CIA allegedly had mounted a vast and illegal domestic spying operation during the Nixon administration.

• A history of the intelligence agency's 27 years. Page 2.

Agency subcommittees, have announced plans for the launching next month of full inquiries stemming from a New York Times report (NYT, Dec. 23) that the CIA allegedly had mounted a vast and illegal domestic spying operation during the Nixon administration.

President Ford said yesterday in Wall, Colo., where he was on a skiing and working vacation, that he was to receive today a 50-page report from CIA Director William Colby on the domestic spying allegations. Mr. Ford said that the document, which was being relayed to him by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, would be thoroughly studied before the White House commented on it.

[Today, the President indicated that he may make the report public, the Associated Press said. [Chattering with newsmen before his daily skiing expedition, the AP said, Mr. Ford was asked if the document prepared by Mr. Colby on his orders would be made public. "I wouldn't rule it out," the President replied. "It will depend on the content."]

In Tehran, officials at the U.S. Embassy said that Ambassador Richard Helms, who was the CIA's director when the alleged spying took place, had left Iran. The State Department said Tuesday that Mr. Helms would return to Washington on a prearranged leave early next month.

A "categorical denial" by Mr. Helms of the domestic spying charges was relayed to newsmen Tuesday by the State Department.

The New York Times, quoting well-placed government sources, reported allegations that the CIA had violated its charter by conducting illegal intelligence operations aimed at anti-war activists and other American dissidents inside the United States. Intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens were compiled, the sources said.

Lester James Angleton, director of the CIA's Counterintelligence Division and one of the officials singled out in The Times's article, resigned after 31 years of government intelligence work.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Clifford said that he had never been briefed on any domestic activities by the CIA during his service from 1961 to 1968 as a member and later chairman of the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

The board was set up by the late President John Kennedy, after the failure of the Bay of Pigs operation in Cuba in 1961, to provide high-level, outside review of secret intelligence operations.

"What they [the CIA] did was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Watergate headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. U.S. District Judge John Sirica is pressing to finish the arguments and hand the case to the jury for deliberations during the weekend. The jury had a holiday recess Tuesday and yesterday.

Mr. Frates said that throughout the spring of 1973, Ehrlichman repeatedly urged full disclosure of the Watergate affair.

Mr. Nixon's reaction, Mr. Frates said, was to keep secret his own Watergate knowledge and reject Ehrlichman's recommendations.

"You don't tell John about it," Mr. Frates imagined Mr. Nixon as saying. "John's a square. He wants us to reveal it. But, by God, if we reveal it, we're caught."

Mr. Frates said that when Ehrlichman was summoned to the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., Mr. Nixon praised Ehrlichman as his "conscience" even as the deception of the former White House aide continued.

The lawyer said Mr. Nixon had fired Ehrlichman and had thrown "him out into the street to protect himself." Actually, Ehrlichman resigned under pressure.

Mr. Nixon resigned in August 1974, tape on which he gave his approval for use of the CIA to block the initial FBI investigation into Watergate.

Mr. Frates told the jury: "The president never told John Ehrlichman about that. He never found out about that until you folks learned about it in the newspapers."

Mr. Frates noted the impassioned closing argument of the chief trial prosecutor, James Neal. He urged the jury to be swayed only by the evidence and "not by the silver tongue of a great lawyer."

The other defendants in the trial here are former Nixon chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, former Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and former Nixon re-election committee lawyer Kenneth Parkinson.

Release of the tapes is now keyed to the conclusion of the Watergate cover-up trial, as well as Judge Gesell's ruling on an action instituted by Nixon lawyer Herbert Miller Jr. Mr. Miller has asked that the question of releasing the tapes be "certified"—that the issue be presented to a higher court of appeal for a ruling before a final order is made because of what Mr. Miller contends is an unusual legal question.

Judge Gesell will decide on whether or not to "certify" the question after parties interested in obtaining the tapes have submitted their arguments in the matter.

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## Major U.S. Record Firm Planning to Market Albums of Nixon's Tapes

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (WP).—A court ruling earlier this month that designated the White House tapes as public property has provoked a flurry of ideas in the record industry.

Several major companies are considering albums of former President Richard Nixon's conversations with his aides. Yesterday, Warner Brothers Records detailed its plans for packaging the tapes as a boxed set of 11 long-playing records, complete with transcripts of the material and possible recorded commentary by actor George C. Scott.

Walter Pincus, a New Republic editor here who has been writing on Watergate and the issue of access to the tapes, has been working on the record project for almost three weeks. "Journalistically, this is unprecedented," Mr. Pincus said yesterday. "It's a fascinating thing for a journalist to do. Part of it is to try to do what I'm trying to do in my [magazine] pieces, only on records this time. They've let me structure this exactly the way I want to. The challenge is to make it tell a story that's fair and at the same time interesting. It's got to be done as a documentary that's carefully put in context. That's really what my job is."

Mr. Pincus, who is formally listed as project consultant on the venture, is working under record producer Mickey Kapp, who has been heavily involved recently in creating special record sets that are mass-marketed on TV.

"We're not dealing with rock 'n' roll this time and we're well aware of it," said Stan Cornyn, a Warner Brothers senior vice-president. "Speed is not going to be of essence on this project. Undoubtedly, this idea is being considered at most record companies and once the tapes are released it would be possible to get a record out in no time at all. We want this to be a serious piece of journalism. Along with the networks, we were one of the four first petitioners for access."

"We're looking for a narrator who will have an image of respect. We're negotiating with George C. Scott right now. We're also in the process of selecting a tasteful album cover. First we'll put out a two-record set that will list for \$9.98. Then we'll follow that with the 11-record set that should sell for about \$25. Of course, the number of records in that box will depend on how much material is in the tapes. We want this to be a complete set, whether it takes 11 or 20 records."

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## Awaits Court Ruling on Appeal, Conclusion of Watergate Trial

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## Stonehouse and Wife Reunited

## Australia Detains British MP Who Vanished

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Former British cabinet minister John Stonehouse and his wife, Barbara, were reunited in a detention center tonight for the first time since he staged his own disappearance more than a month ago in Miami.

They embraced a few hours after a magistrate ruled that Mr. Stonehouse be detained for a week pending a decision on whether he should be deported.

The Labor member of Parliament was picked up by Melbourne police on Christmas Eve as a suspected illegal immigrant. In the court hearing, he pleaded to be allowed to stay and build a new life in Australia. He entered

the country on a passport bearing the name of a dead man. In an unconfirmed report, Immigration Minister Clyde Cameron was quoted as saying today that Mr. Stonehouse would be released as soon as he positively proved his identity.

A newspaper quoted Mr. Cameron as saying that Mr. Stonehouse did not require an entry permit because he was a member of Parliament.

"If he establishes that he is Stonehouse and is, therefore, a member of the British House of Commons, we would not hold him," the minister is reported to have said.

There was, however, no immediate

confirmation of the newspaper report, which also said that Mr. Stonehouse could become a free man within the next 48 hours unless charges were pressed against him.

At the hearing, Magistrate John McEadie heard evidence from a federal police inspector that Mr. Stonehouse had admitted searching hospital death records in London for a man of a similar age—49—so that he could take over his identity.

Mr. Stonehouse found his man—Joseph Arthur Markham—and obtained his birth certificate from Somerset House, Britain's official registry of births and deaths.

Opened Bank Account

The court was told that, with the document in his possession, he obtained a passport in Markham's name, opened a bank account in the same name and then set about preparing his disappearance.

For nearly an hour, the packed courtroom heard a statement in which Mr. Stonehouse was said to have given reasons for deciding to vanish. He claimed he was under "a great deal of business and political pressure" and was being blackmailed by certain unnamed individuals.

The statement described how he had helped to set up a bank to assist the people of Bangladesh, only to find that the financial crisis in Britain had undermined the chances of a successful issue.

"I felt it would be much better for my colleagues if I removed myself from the scene so they would be spared embarrassment," the statement said.

Crossed Atlantic

He took a transatlantic flight and checked in at a hotel in Miami Beach. On Nov. 20, he left the hotel and stroled down to the beach.

"I went swimming. I left my clothes lying around and then I went off and established my new identity," an inspector quoted him as saying.

Mr. Stonehouse next reappeared this time as Markham at Melbourne airport a week later. He had flown in from Hawaii.

But he did not linger. The next day he took off for Singapore and then traveled to Denmark. In the words of the statement, "to test out the reaction of my disappearance in Europe."

He returned two weeks later, this time arriving at Perth, and headed for Melbourne, where he changed his identity once again, using the name Donald Clive Milodon, the statement said.

He was detained on Christmas Eve by police who had followed him from Perth.

## Scotland Yard Seeking to Block 'Jackal' Road to False Passports

LONDON, Dec. 26 (NTT).—Scotland Yard plans to investigate ways of blocking the method used by John Stonehouse to obtain a false passport, a spokesman said today.

It has become widely known as the "Day of the Jackal" method from Frederick Forsyth's best-selling novel and the movie of the book. In the book, the main character, planning to murder President de Gaulle, gets the name of a man from a tombstone and uses it to apply for a passport.

Mr. Stonehouse, a Labor member of Parliament, acknowledged in Australia that he had telephoned around London hospitals until he found that a man of roughly his own age—49—had died. He then obtained a copy of the dead man's birth certificate and, with that, took out a passport.

In February, a woman was fined £300 (\$700) for using the "Day of the Jackal" method to get a passport. She had read the book and her lawyer said it was "perhaps unfortunate" that the author should have been so explicit.

## 8,000 Visit Four-Day Exhibition Of Unorthodox Art in Leningrad

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP).—About 8,000 persons attended a four-day showing of works by unofficial artists in Leningrad.

Moscow artist Oskar Rabin told newsmen here today.

The show, which closed yesterday, included 49 artists who exhibited about 200 paintings. None of the artists belongs to the state Artists' Union.

Mr. Rabin said that on the first day of the show, in a Leningrad Palace of Culture, Moscow art collector Alexander Giezer was arrested and sentenced to 10 days in prison for "disrespect of authority."

Mr. Rabin said Mr. Giezer had been tape-recording comments of people waiting in line for the show and was arrested when he refused to show his papers to the police.

Otherwise, Mr. Rabin said, the show went off without incident and the authorities were cooperative.

In September, a Moscow outdoor showing by unofficial artists was broken up by police using bulldozers.

## S. Africa Brawls Hurt 400 Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 26 (UPI).—More than 400 Africans were stabbed in Christmas incidents and admitted to Barnagwanath Hospital, a spokesman for the hospital said today. There was one fatality.

The spokesman said that up to 300 victims of brawls are received at the hospital on "busy" weekends. The hospital caters for more than a million blacks living in Soweto, the sprawling township outside Johannesburg reserved for Africans.

Hospital staff members said that many wards were crowded by fight victims waiting overnight for treatment.



DUTCH TROOPERS—The flowing locks and facial hair of many Dutch soldiers are in striking contrast with the snub-nosed submachine guns they carry. These men are part of an honor guard at the Royal Palace in Amsterdam. In general, AP reports, training and maintenance of equipment are of superior quality.

## Terrorists Kill A Policeman in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 26 (AP).—A policeman was killed and another wounded today in a shootout with 15 terrorists on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, police sources reported.

A limousine carrying two foreign executives of the Argentine subsidiary of the British-Dutch firm of Unilever was stopped by police near the scene of the shooting, apparently in fear that it would become a target in the exchange of shots.

A Unilever spokesman denied earlier reports that the car had been stopped by the terrorists in an attempt to kidnap. The businessman suffered no harm in the shooting and the guerrillas escaped, the police sources said.

The shooting was the latest in a wave of violence that has produced 194 deaths since July 1. Meanwhile, President Isabel Peron removed Alberto Ottalagano from his post as rector of Buenos Aires University. Mr. Ottalagano, an outspoken proponent of rightist Catholic nationalism, was appointed rector in September and told to depoliticize the university.

## Russia, Indonesia Vow to Improve Diplomatic Ties

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Indonesia and the Soviet Union today declared that they would strive to expand their relations, which have been strained since the 1965 Communist coup attempt in Indonesia.

A joint communiqué issued after the three-day visit here of Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, who left Moscow tonight, said that an improvement in ties would meet the interests of both countries and bolster peace and security in Asia and the world in general.

Mr. Malik conferred with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and President Nikolai Podgorny during his visit here.

Earlier today, the news agency Tass reported that Mr. Malik and Soviet officials signed an economic and technical cooperation accord.

The communiqué said that the two nations noted that a trend toward consolidation of peace and security was under way in Asia "on the basis of joint efforts and cooperation of Asian states."

## Ukraine Ex-Nazis Given Death, Jail

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI).—A court in Vladimir, the Ukraine, has sentenced a Ukrainian to death and two others to prison terms for acts carried out as members of the Nazi police during the World War II occupation of the Ukraine, according to the newspaper Pravda Ukraine, which arrived in Moscow today.

It quoted prosecutors as saying F. Capitola, shot Russian prisoners of war and old men, women and children from his own village. He was sentenced to death.

The prosecutors said Z. Kaspech organized hunts for Ukrainian resistance fighters and sent Soviet citizens to slavery in Germany. He got 15 years. S. Gouzey also took part in killing expeditions, prosecutors said. He was sentenced to 10 years.

## No Change in Egypt Strategy Seen After Marshal's Death

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (UPI).—The death of its highest military commander will not mean any change in Egypt's basic military strategy, government sources said today.

Field Marshal Ahmed Ismail, was minister and commander in chief of the armed forces since 1972, died in a London hospital yesterday from what the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said was lung cancer. He was 55.

President Anwar Sadat has decided to appoint Lt. Gen. Mohamed Gamasy to succeed Marshal Ismail, the sources said. They said Gen. Gamasy, 53, who was chief of staff and second in the military hierarchy, will be sworn in by Mr. Sadat tomorrow afternoon.

Gen. Gamasy became chief of staff in the closing days of the October 1973, war with Israel. He and Marshal Ismail worked closely together in what the sources termed an excellent relationship.

The change in command will not affect Egypt's policy of preparing militarily for a possible new war with Israel while diplomatic efforts are under way for a negotiated peace settlement, the sources said.

"Our forces remain on the alert on the front lines and our military preparations will continue so long as there is no peaceful settlement," a source said. "This is a fundamental policy."

Marshal Ismail's body was flown to Cairo last night and was being kept at a suburban military hospital until the state funeral scheduled for 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The coffin will be draped in one of the Egyptian flags raised in Sinai when Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal and stormed Israel's Bar Lev defense line at the start of the October war, the sources said. This was intended as a tribute to Marshal Ismail for his performance in preparing and directing the battle.

Mr. Sadat is expected to head the mourners at the funeral, they said.

Mr. Sadat said in a statement yesterday that Marshal Ismail was "a hero whose name will forever be linked with the glories of the Egyptian military and the heroic feats of the great crossing to victory."

Condolences poured in from Arab leaders. Syrian President



Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy

Hafes al-Assad said in his message that Marshal Ismail "was a great example of the Arab soldier and military commander who placed duty above all else and sacrificed himself for it."

Several Arab countries, including Syria and Tunisia, said they were sending high-ranking military and government representatives to attend the funeral.

## Bulgarian Youth Kills 6 Students

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—A Bulgarian youth went berserk in a student hostel in Sofia yesterday, killing six students and wounding 10 others, Sofia radio reported tonight.

One of the dead students and three of those injured were identified as foreigners, but their names were not disclosed.

The Bulgarian news agency BTA said a 17-year-old student, Branimir Delchev, shot the victims with a pistol that he had acquired illegally. The students were unknown to him, the agency said.

The public prosecutor's office said preliminary investigations showed that Delchev, who was arrested, committed the killings "in a diseased state of mind."

## Florida Girl Injured in Jerusalem By Grenade Has Leg Amputated

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (AP).—Israeli surgeons today amputated the right leg of a 16-year-old Florida girl wounded four days ago in a terrorist grenade attack here.

The head of the surgical team at Hadassah Hospital said the condition of Dejean Replogie of Jacksonville was "normal for an operation like this."

The girl's leg was amputated above the knee.

During the operation her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Replogie, attended a prayer service at the hospital conducted by Dr. Robert Lindsey, head of the Jerusalem Baptist community.

An attending physician said the amputation was necessary because the grenade fragments "caused havoc in the veins, muscles and arteries in her thigh."

The American consul-general in Jerusalem, Arthur Day, visited Miss Replogie before the operation. He also got flowers from her boyfriend, Steven Castella of Jacksonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Replogie and their two daughters came to the Holy Land last week with 13 other Baptist pilgrims from Jacksonville. Miss Replogie and an Arab bystander were wounded Sunday when a grenade exploded about 30 feet from the bus in which the Americans were about to leave the Church of St. Lazarus east of Jerusalem.

The Israeli government is paying the girl's hospital bills and the air fare home for her and her parents.

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## A Many-Tentacled Agency

## History of the CIA's Growth: Some Missions, Dissensions

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (NYT).—American political and military leaders created the Central Intelligence Agency in the wake of World War II as a needed instrument of global power.

Its scope is currently being questioned in the wake of allegations that the agency, in violation of its charter, mounted an illegal intelligence operation during the Nixon administration against the anti-communist movement and other dissident groups in the United States.

The CIA concept had its origin in the failure of American intelligence services to coordinate signals warning of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. As early as 1944, Gen. William Donovan, chief of the wartime Office of Strategic Services, proposed the establishment of a central intelligence agency.

President Harry Truman, who saw a threat in the expansionist policies of Stalin's Soviet Union, established the National Intelligence Authority in 1946 and, under it, the Central Intelligence Group—the forerunner of the CIA, which was formally chartered under the National Security Act of 1947.

Early Targets

The United States was then already engaged in sporadic undercover political operations against Communist forces in Germany, Greece and Italy. But the operations were initially conducted from the Department of State.

By early 1951, the CIA had acquired a staff of about 5,000 and its tentacles were spreading.

The agency supervised the operations of 11,000 Chinese Nationalist troops on the eastern frontier of Burma. The CIA was also parachuting spies onto the Chinese mainland and into the United States to make contact with anti-Communists.

In Western countries, mainly Italy, France and West Germany, the CIA was secretly sponsoring scores of anti-Communist political parties, newspapers, radio stations, trade unions and even student groups.

But grave shortcomings had emerged in the CIA attempt to conduct the clandestine collection of intelligence necessary for the covert political operations. "They tended to cross each other up," an agency veteran said.

Altruists Curbed

To eliminate rivalries, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, CIA director from 1950 to 1959, merged the operations with the covert operations. This was the birth of what the CIA called its Clandestine Services.

In addition, Gen. Smith and his deputy, Allen Dulles, placed new emphasis on the analysis of intelligence and on longer-range estimates of enemy potential. The center of the intelligence community soon became a group of 10 seasoned military men and academics whose job was to sift through masses of intelligence data and make judgments on major foreign developments.

The militant anti-Communist motivation of the U.S. government continued undiminished into the Kennedy administration, which allowed the CIA-managed invasion of Cuba to proceed in April, 1961.

Its total failure revealed a serious defect in the CIA structure—the men responsible for analyzing intelligence were kept unaware of covert operations like the abortive Bay of Pigs landings.

This was remedied under the new director, John McCone, who saw to it that the analysts and estimators were consulted about covert political actions.

Expansionist Problem

But the Cuba invasion disclosed another disturbing trend: The tendency to allow relatively modest undercover intelligence operations to balloon into large military actions.

It went that way in Indochina, from Vietnam to Laos and Cambodia, and the CIA bore most of the public blame.

In the 1960s, the CIA also developed large-scale intelligence service industries.

It financed the establishment of Radio Free Europe for broadcasts to Eastern Europe and Radio Liberty for transmissions into the Soviet Union.

It set up dummy foundations, dummy companies, dummy public relations firms and dummy airlines. It placed agents in American student organizations and trade unions—all with a view to assisting the penetration of foreign countries.

On the technical side, the CIA sponsored the development of a whole range of reconnaissance and monitoring equipment, the crowning achievement of which was the high-altitude U-2 spy plane. Starting in 1956, the U-2s ranged with impunity over the Soviet Union, China and later Vietnam and Cuba, bringing back photographs of missile sites and other military installations.

Diminished Voice

There were CIA voices then, among the analysts, warning against a deeper American involvement in the Indochina conflict. But President Lyndon Johnson listened less and less to them and more and more to his military advisers.

A decline in the CIA's access to the White House set in and its role in policy formation continued to wane under President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Nixon was determined to end the Indochina conflict and

he did so through consultations with the parties involved rather than use of his intelligence apparatus.

Mr. Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, continued, however, to rely on the technical data assembled by the CIA, especially for the conduct of strategic arms talks with the Soviet leadership.

In late 1972, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger agreed on a major reform of the CIA. Mr. Nixon appointed James Schlesinger to succeed Richard Helms as director and clean out the agency.

In his few months as director, Mr. Schlesinger forced the retirement or resignation of more than 1,000 employees on the 15,000-member CIA. His successor, William Colby, a graduate of CIA's Strategic Services, proceeded with a structural reform in 1973.

## Special Panel Is Asked for Probe of CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

just never mentioned to us during their briefings," Mr. Clifford said. "These fellows obviously were operating with the greatest degree of secrecy."

"I can tell you," he added, "that whatever they did they did at their peril. If J. Edgar Hoover (the late director of the FBI) had heard of it, he would have come in blasting. It would have caused quite a snarl."

Jurisdiction Defined

Even before the drafting of the 1947 National Security Act setting up the CIA, Mr. Clifford recalled, Hoover "laid the law down: The FBI was to be the sole agency of the government to handle matters inside the continental United States."

Mr. Clifford, now the senior partner in a Washington law firm, was at that time an attorney on the White House staff of the late President Harry Truman.

It took careful negotiations inside the Truman administration, Mr. Clifford said, to achieve a consensus on the powers of the new CIA. "We very carefully carved out their functions," he said, to restrict CIA operations inside the United States.

Since then, he added, he knew of no secret White House directives that would give the CIA any operational power in the United States, even in the case of foreign espionage agents. "It is a secret agent comes to the United States," he said, "the CIA must immediately inform the FBI."

If the published allegations are true, he said, "it means that the CIA just chose to disregard what the limits of the act were."

## Author of Book On CIA Reported Seized in Saigon

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Immigration police tonight reportedly arrested John Marks, an American who co-authored a controversial book entitled "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," which dealt in detail with the agency's operations in Indochina.

No confirmation of the author's arrest or details of the charges could be obtained from the government or the U.S. Embassy, which is usually informed of such action against American citizens.

But witnesses said they saw Mr. Marks and an American traveling companion, Barbara Gross, taken into custody by policemen at the home of an American friend in Saigon. Mr. Marks was understood to have arrived in South Vietnam Saturday to do a week's research for a magazine article.

He had been in Vietnam as a U.S. Foreign Service officer from 1966 until shortly after the Tet offensive in February, 1968. Then he was assigned to the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research in Washington.

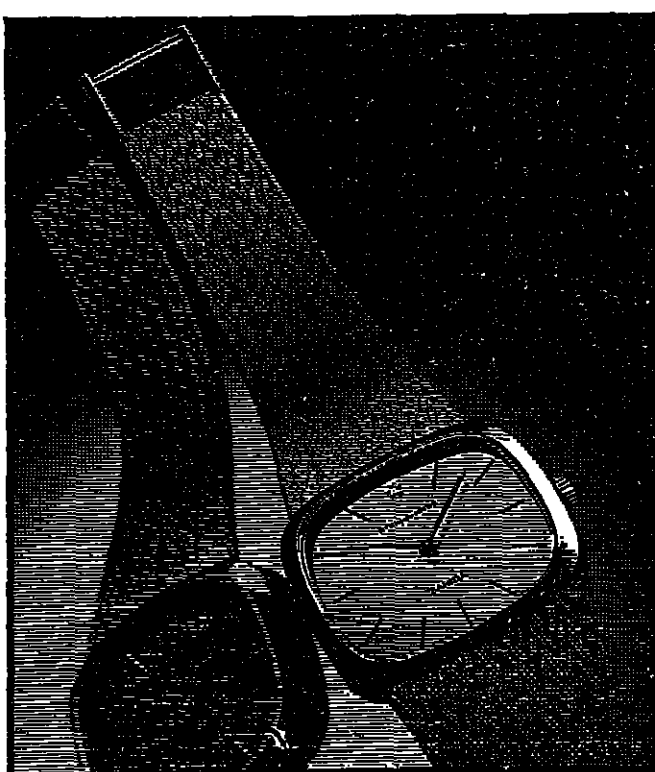
With Victor Marchetti, who had a 14-year career with the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Marks wrote the book that the CIA said to have expurgated. The volume, published by Alfred A. Knopf, appeared earlier this year with 168 passages deleted. A subsequent court ruling reinstated 140 of the deletions but the CIA is appealing the decision.

## Fighting Erupts On French Isle

PARIS, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Police reinforcements have been sent to Mayotte, one of the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean, after clashes between supporters of independence and people wishing the island to remain part of France, the French radio reported today.

The disturbances followed Sunday's referendum on the issue, in which the Comorians voted overwhelmingly for independence. Mayotte, a stronghold of the anti-independence Mahorais party, went against the trend, however, voting 2-1 against cutting ties with France.

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## scape From the 'Troubles'

U.S. Family Provides Refuge  
for Two Boys From Belfast

By Judy Klemesrud

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26 (AP)—For the Robert Haberman family, Christmas 1974 will be a day of joy. The family, which moved to St. Louis in 1973, will celebrate the holiday with two boys from Belfast, Ireland, who were allowed to join the family in their new home.

The boys are Larry McGlade, who spent six weeks last summer on the Haberman farm as part of a project for 120 Belfast children—60 Catholics and 60 Protestants—sponsored by the U.S. Navy, Navy Club, and the U.S. Navy Club.

"It's all quiet here," John said. "The boys are very happy. They are in the Haberman family room. Right before we left Belfast, 14 bombs went off in one day. Here you can go anywhere you want to go."

The McGlades, both very pale and very slender, are among the children of an unemployed Belfast dock worker, John McGlade, and his wife, Mary, who work as a cleaning woman. The only living in a four-room flat in a Catholic district of Belfast.

"Ever since Larry went home in August, I've been corresponding with his mother," 37-year-old Rosemary Haberman said. "She said it was very bad for the children in Belfast. Finally, when the bombs got worse, we asked if Larry could come and live with us, and she said yes."

"It's a miracle, that's what it is," Mrs. Haberman added. "We feel that way."

The two boys arrived Dec. 13, in air fares paid by the Habermans. They will stay with the McGlades and their children, Tom, 13, and Stacy, "as long as they want to," a Haberman said. She added that the boys have student visas, which must be renewed every year up to the total of five years at their passport will allow them to remain in this country.

"All the Troubles" and why did they come back America? "My mother wanted to come back—she wanted to get away from all the troubles," Larry McGlade said in

a thick brogue. "The bombings were getting worse and we missed a lot of school because the bus drivers were on strike."

John added: "My dad wanted me to come because Tim 14 and that's the age when boys start getting into trouble with the soldiers." He said that the soldiers arrested him once, for playing in an area that had been bombed. "They took me to the police station and my parents were afraid that the next time they might put me in a children's home," John said.

"My favorite thing here is ice skating," said Larry, who was wearing a sweatshirt that said "Minnesota." "We never did that in Ireland."

Nor were the brothers familiar with what has become one of Minnesota's great winter pastimes: snowmobiling. The Habermans own a snowmobile and the tracks around their farmyard indicate that it has been getting quite a workout.

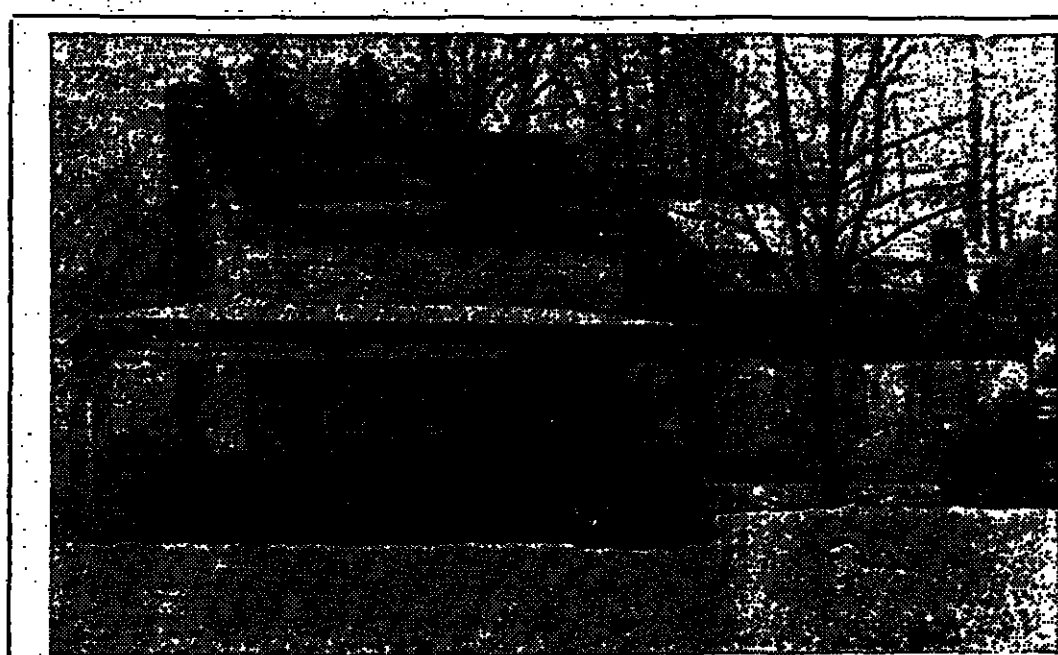
The McGlade brothers are not the only Belfast children who have returned to Minnesota to live after last summer's visit. Robert Cousins, 12, has returned to his host family, Eldon and Mary Vorhees, in Appleton, Minn., and several other Irish children are back with their host families for the holiday season only.

Children Expected Nancy Timmerman, a former social worker who directed the Hibbing Rotary Club project last summer, predicted that by next summer five Irish children would be living in Minnesota with their former host families, most of whom are of the same religious faith as the children.

Such projects have drawn criticism from people who think that, instead of fleeing their problems, the Irish children of both faiths should be forced to learn to get along with each other in their own country.

Mrs. Haberman said about that goal: "It would be great if it could really happen but evidently it can't."

John will be in the eighth grade at public school and Larry will be in the fourth grade.



BUTTONED-UP HOUSE—The Gene Stahovec family of Canada, Conn., found that they saved \$100 on fuel bills last winter by covering half the exterior of their house with plastic. This year they covered the whole house, from eaves to foundation, with \$30 worth of plastic sheeting, and expect more fuel savings.

Ford Support  
Down to 42%  
In U.S. Survey

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 26 (AP)—The number of American adults who approve of President Ford's performance in office has slipped to 42 per cent as his popularity continues to decline, according to the latest Gallup poll.

The polling organization said yesterday that 41 per cent of the respondents in a survey taken between Dec. 6 and Dec. 9 said they disapproved of Mr. Ford's performance and 17 per cent gave no opinion.

In a similar survey of about 1,500 adults conducted just after the November congressional elections, 48 per cent of the respondents expressed approval, 32 per cent said they disapproved and 20 per cent offered no opinion.

The polling organization noted that former President Richard Nixon was in office more than four years before his popularity had declined to the point where as many disapproved of him as approved.

Widespread concern over the national economy is a key reason for Mr. Ford's 29-point decline in popularity since he took office in August, the Gallup organization said.

Goodwill trips abroad have traditionally generated public support for a president but the latest survey—taken after Mr. Ford's meeting with the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in Vladivostok, and his trips to Korea and Japan—shows no such trend, Gallup said.

"In fact," it said, "Ford's efforts abroad are generating some criticism among a public whose focus of concern is currently inward on economic and other domestic problems."

Goals Now Seen Unattainable  
Eight Nixon Foundation Aides  
Urge Operations Be Closed

By Howard Seelye

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26—Eight trustees of the Richard Nixon Foundation have recommended that the foundation be dissolved and that its assets be turned over to Whittier College.

Those supporting the recommendation believe there is now little chance that the foundation can achieve its goal—creation of a Nixon library and museum.

Among the trustees calling for dissolution are Leonard Firestone, president; Jack Brown, treasurer; Patricia Hitt, vice-chairman of the board of executive trustees; and Robert Finch, who served as secretary of health, education and welfare and as counselor to Mr. Nixon.

To close out foundation operations, at least 13 members of the 25-member board must agree.

Mrs. Hitt proposed dissolving the foundation last week in a letter to the trustees. Mrs. Hitt served in the Nixon administration as an assistant secretary of HEW.

She outlined the mission of the nonprofit foundation as "undertaking the creation and perpetuation of a presidential library and museum for the collection and study of papers and memorabilia of the 37th president of the United States."

But, she said, "the prospects for being able to carry out that mission in the foreseeable future are unfortunately clouded at this time."

"Quiescent State" The foundation, which Mrs. Hitt said "has been in a quiescent state for a considerable period of time," required funds for studies, surveys, supplies, office space, equipment, travel expenses and advisory services to an oral history project conducted from 1971 to 1973 by Whittier College in California.

After Gate-Crashing by 'Bomber'  
White House to Review Security Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Officials said today that they expected to review and improve White House security measures following yesterday's gate-crashing by a self-proclaimed "messiah" who kept guards at bay for hours with bogus explosives.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said that the incident, which occurred 10 months after a young GI crashed a stolen Army helicopter onto the White House lawn, demonstrates the need "to see how similar things could be prevented from happening again."

Mr. Simon also commended the Secret Service, a Treasury Department agency, for its "professional" handling of yesterday's intruder who rammed his automobile through a closed White House gate.

President Ford and his family were away on a skiing vacation in Vail, Colo. Officials there said that there would be no change in security arrangements at the ski resort.

A Secret Service spokesman said that because the President was in Colorado, White House guards had reached in a "compassionate" way toward the intruder yesterday.

No shots were fired during the tense four-hour confrontation as the man, wearing makeshift Arab garb and wired to what guards feared were explosives, stood near the north portico where presidents frequently greet visiting foreign dignitaries.

Mr. Simon also commended the Secret Service, a Treasury Department agency, for its "professional" handling of yesterday's intruder who rammed his automobile through a closed White House gate.

Fields, the son of a deceased State Department official who had served in Arab countries, was taken to a mental hospital for observation.

In a rambling statement mailed recently to several news organizations, a man identifying himself as Fields had indicated that he would take some sort of action against the government on Christmas Day, declaring, "I am the messiah to those who wish to believe."

Mr. Dresher, chief of the Executive Protective Service, said, "I'm sure there will be studies and evaluation of this incident."

Mr. Simon said one of the questions to be considered by security officials would be whether to put up stronger gates.

Mr. Dresher said security absolutely enough to rule out the possibility of a similar intrusion probably would be unattainable without turning the White House into "an armed camp."

Fields was questioned by White House security men and then turned over to Washington police, who took him to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for observation before any charges are filed. A Secret Service spokesman said that the process was expected to take at least five days.

Last Feb. 17, a 20-year-old Army private, Robert Preston, landed a stolen helicopter on the south lawn of the White House and a hall of gunfire from guards.

Preston stole the chopper from Fort Meade, Md., flew it to Washington, buzzed both the Capitol and the Washington Monument and touched down twice on the White House lawn before he was apprehended. Then-President Richard Nixon was away at the time.

Preston was sentenced by a military court to six months at hard labor and fined \$2,400.

Soares Goes to India After Visiting Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Dec. 26 (AP)—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares left for India today after conferring with the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Mohammed Badi Barre of Somalia.

Mr. Soares and the OAU chairman discussed the progress of decolonization and the normalization of ties.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry in Belgrade announced that Mr. Soares would visit Yugoslavia Jan. 6 to 8.

But the document fell far short of a written guarantee, which the prisoners demanded, that none of the inmates would face trial for their role in the uprising, which began yesterday with an escape attempt that was partially thwarted.

Earlier today, the prisoners had released three of the original 10 hostages seized when a dozen prisoners tried to escape. Only four managed to get past the prison perimeter and the others took the hostages and seized control of the dining hall.

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ALL PERFUMES, BAGS, SCARVES and NOVELTY GIFTS

Big Telescope  
Proposed for  
Use in Space

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Leading scientific advisers to the local Astronautics and Space Administration have recommended immediate start, despite budget stringency, on a long-used large space telescope needed to be flown aboard the "shuttle" system in the 1980s.

Only a few million dollars for "studies" "new stars" is expected to be available in the space agency's budget for the fiscal year ending in July, according to the advisers, who are not members of the agency. He asked his name not be used. This year should be used for the study, the advisers said, because "a scientific idea whose time has come, it just fits the shuttle nicely."

A large space telescope would add to some of the largest orbiting instruments on the earth's surface. On shuttle flights, astronauts could visit it repeatedly or even return it to earth for repairs or adjustments.

The recommendation was one of a number of new scientific programs proposed in a still unpublished report by the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences.

Scientific Survey Craft is a board, headed by Richard Ly of Harvard University, also set starting in the fiscal year ending in mid-1976, construction of a scientific survey craft put into orbit over the north and south poles of the moon.

Easterners Rush to Get Jobs  
In New Calif. Administration

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Go West, young man, go West. These words of advice from Horace Greely to herald the opportunities in California more than a century ago have a new meaning today.

A surprisingly large number of Easterners are following the admonition and are after jobs in the administration of California's governor-elect, Edmund Brown Jr.

"There are at least two dozen cabinet-level officials in other states who have expressed varying degrees of interest in coming out here," Anthony Kline, a close friend of Mr. Brown, reported.

The 56-year-old Mr. Kline, a San Francisco lawyer who is appointments secretary for the Democratic governor-elect and is helping him pick hundreds of key officials, said he was astounded at the number and quality of the applicants who want to be part of the Brown administration.

Among them, Mr. Kline said, are the victims of the defeat of two governors, John Gillingham in Ohio, a Democrat, and Francis Sargent in Massachusetts, a Republican.

Impressive People "It seems that half of the Gillingham and the Sargent staffs are looking for work," Mr. Kline said. "We are getting some incredible applications—university presidents, corporate executives at a top level, people from Washington, bank vice-presidents, an awful lot of impressive people—and substantial numbers from outside the state."

Whether many out-of-staters will land jobs in the Brown administration is hard to say, reported David Jensen, the governor-elect's press secretary, but he added that he would not be surprised if "there are quite a few."

Mr. Jensen would not name any of those who have applied, but one report was that Herbert Denenberg, Pennsylvania's consumer adviser who had been state insurance commissioner, was seeking an appointment.

Mr. Denenberg, however, said, "I haven't applied. I sent Brown a letter and told him I could advise him on the kind of person he would need as insurance commissioner. I'm just trying to be helpful."

A governor's appointment power in California covers about 2,300 jobs and Mr. Brown has made it clear that he will go slow in filling the positions.

"Our attitude is that we are not going to sweep clean on Jan. 1," Mr. Kline said. "We want to find out who's who first."

Gunman Assassinate Bangladesh Politician

DAKKA, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—An Awami League member of Parliament in the northern Bangladesh district of Kushtia was shot to death by an unidentified gunman yesterday.

A district official said Golam Kibria was at prayer at his home village of Kumarkhal when he was shot three times. He died instantly. Mr. Kibria is the sixth legislator to be killed by unknown assailants during the last year.

Rep. Aspin Says Army Plans to Make Nerve Gas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A member of the House Armed Services Committee has charged that the Army is lying up manufacturers for nerve gas.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said yesterday that the Army either is ignoring a congressional directive that nerve gas activities be limited to research or it plans to try to persuade Congress to change the law.

Rep. Aspin said he would seek emergency hearings on the matter when the new Congress convenes next month.

An Army spokesman said last night that he could not respond to questions about the allegations until he gets in touch with officials involved in chemical warfare programs.

Rep. Aspin, in a written statement, said he was basing his assertions on a Dec. 11 entry in the Commerce Department's Business Daily, a listing of government contract notices. The entry was a query to chemical companies about their willingness to convert their facilities to produce "ton quantities" of two chemicals, dimethyl polysulfide and ethyl 2-chloropropylamine. An Aspin said these chemicals are the components of a nerve gas called VX.

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Mexico City Margarita. A salty lady you won't mind being seen with.

Bermuda With ginger ale. Sparkling way to dry off at a posh resort.

New York Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice. Really works.

Monte Carlo Rickey. No limit to the cooling power of Bacardi and club soda.

Sydney With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.

Montreal Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.

San Juan Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.

Rio de Janeiro Daiquiri. The original was made with Bacardi, the best still are.

Paris Since Bacardi rum is now also available in France, many of the world's great drinks can now be made without leaving the country. For a free Recipe Book, write to Bacardi rum, Box 720, Hamilton, Bermuda.



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## Internal Travel Eased, in Theory

### Soviet Rural Inhabitants Get Reassurances on Passports

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet minister of internal affairs, Nikolai Shchelokov, asserted today that collective and state farm workers would be entitled to the new Russian internal passports, putting them on an equal footing with the rest of the Soviet population.

Several articles quoting Mr. Shchelokov and two of his aides in the Soviet press today, following yesterday's announcement of a new internal passport system, help clear up confusion caused by an original decree on the subject which was approved Aug. 28 by the Supreme Soviet.

Moscow's practice has been to tie farm workers to the countryside by not issuing them internal passports required for travel within the Soviet Union. According to a Western political specialist here, a misunderstanding of the decree was caused by its use of obscure language in the original, which was clarified yesterday by announcements.

No Social Status  
The significance of the new passport for rural inhabitants was underscored by the disclosure that the new internal passport will no longer designate social status—traditionally peasant, worker, and intellectual—which has attached a stigma to the agricultural workers, who account for about a third of the Soviet work force.

While the new ruling theoretically makes it easier for rural people to leave the farm, it was still

## Algeria Appoints Interior Minister

ALGERIA, Dec. 26 (AP).—President Houari Boumedienne has appointed Col. Mohammed Ben Ahmed, a prominent 45-year-old career army officer, as interior minister to succeed Ahmed Medghri, who died Dec. 10 after what was officially described as an accident, the government has announced.

Col. Ben Ahmed was commander of the Constantine military region comprising most of eastern Algeria. He is a member of the Revolutionary Council that has ruled Algeria by decree since 1965. The original 26 members of the council have been reduced by death, exile and disension to less than 12.

## Blizzard Hits Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—A blizzard Tuesday buried the eastern Iceland fishing town of Neskaupstadur, where 12 persons were killed by avalanches last Friday. The blizzard also cut telephone and power lines.

## Fourth Town Falls to Reds In S. Vietnam

### Saigon Fears a Drive Against Vital Route 1

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The Saigon military command today announced the fall of the fourth district town since the beginning of stepped-up Communist attacks three weeks ago.

The command said that Tanh Linh district town in Binh Tuy Province, 70 miles northeast of Saigon, was overrun yesterday afternoon after being shelled and attacked by ground troops.

Seventy-three defenders of the district town, which was besieged Monday, managed to struggle to safety but there was no word about the remaining 250 men. Before the attacks began, the town had a population of about 12,000.

The fall of Tanh Linh marks a further deterioration of security in the provinces east of Saigon, which some analysts believe is one target of a planned Communist drive in the southern part of the country.

The aim of such a drive in the eastern provinces, some analysts speculate, would be to put pressure on Route 1, the vital artery that runs up the coast to the rest of the country.

The command also said that in isolated Phuoc Long Province, north of Saigon, Communist troops had penetrated the military headquarters of Don Luon district town, which has been under attack for more than a week.

Close fighting was said to be continuing inside the little town itself, but the command had no further details. The government has lost two district towns—or county seats—in Phuoc Long Province in the last two weeks. A third district capital fell in the Mekong Delta province of Chuong Thien.

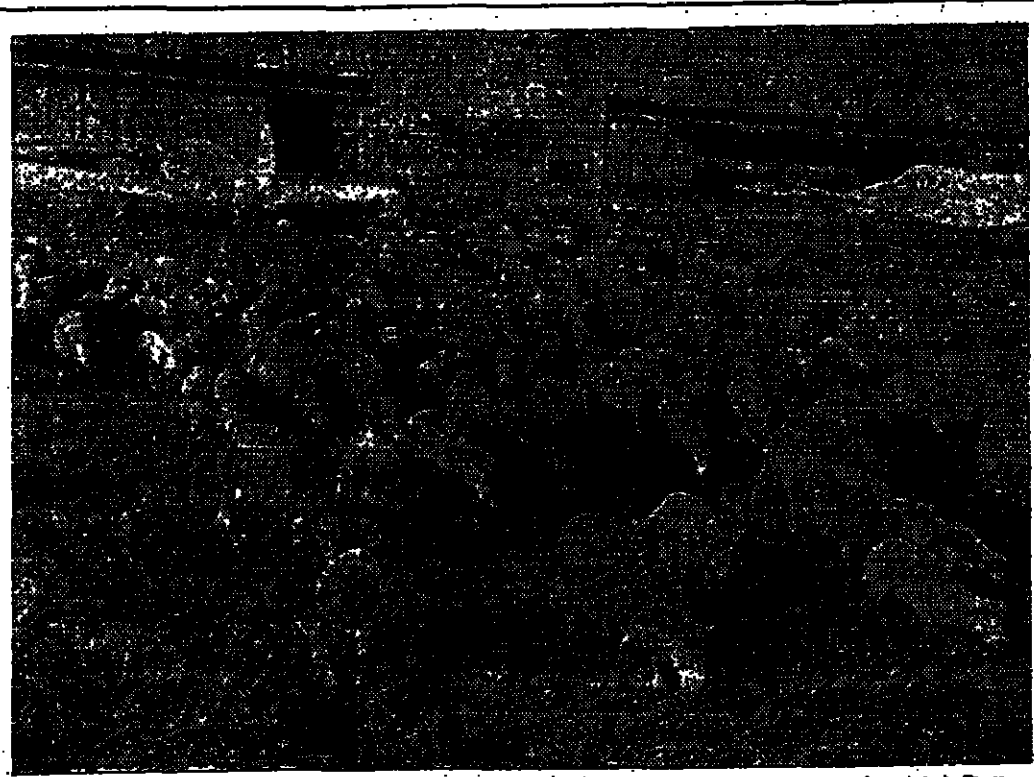
## Israel Suspends El Al Operations

TEL AVIV, Friday, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The government today closed down El Al airline's worldwide operations indefinitely in a dispute with line maintenance workers over a slowdown.

El Al's president, Mordechai Ben-Ari, said that the shutdown would remain in effect until the 500 line maintenance workers declared publicly that they would not continue the work slowdown. The slowdown, which started yesterday, had delayed departure of the state-owned airline's planes from Ben-Gurion International Airport by as much as 10 hours.

## Philippine Typhoon

MANILA, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Seventeen persons died after a typhoon struck the province of Sorsogon, south of here, according to reports yesterday.



LAWN MOWERS—The Chamber of Commerce of Cannes, France, has decided to put 600 sheep to work mowing the grass on parking areas of the Cannes-Mandelieu airport. It was decided that keeping the flock was cheaper than other upkeep.

## At Ethiopian Research Site

### Oldest Partial Skeleton of 'Man' Is Found

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 26 (WP).—An international team of scientists working in the central Afar Depression of northeast Ethiopia has found the partial skeleton of a 3-million-year-old hominid that it claims is "the most complete early-man discovery ever made in Africa."

At a news conference here last weekend, Donald Johanson, an anthropologist from Case Western Reserve University in Ohio, and Maurice Taieb of the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris announced the unparalleled find and presented the fossilized bones of what they believe was a three-foot-tall hominid.

The two scientists, joint leaders of a 17-member team comprising Ethiopians, Frenchmen, Germans and Americans, refused deliberately to say that the skeleton belonged to the genus *Homo* from which modern man descended. They are trying to avoid further controversy with Richard Leakey, son of the late British archaeologist Louis S. B. Leakey, who has contested their claims to have found specimens of early man in the absence of craniums.

In an interview, Mr. Johanson said that Lucy, as the Western members of the team call the female hominid (the Ethiopians named her *Ardipithecus*), was "either a small *Homo* or a small australopithecus." The latter creature is believed to have been contemporary to *Homo*.

The American anthropologist said at the news conference that

"we [Mr. Leakey, himself and others] are going to have to get together and work up a definition of what *Homo* really is. At the moment there is really no consensus."

He said he is going to Nairobi to show the specimen to Mr. Leakey and discuss its identification with him before returning to the United States.

It is clear that the Hadar site in the Afar Depression is becoming the most important in all of Africa and probably the entire world for understanding the earliest stages of man's evolutionary past of 2 million to 4 million years ago.

A team member said at the news conference that Lucy was the earliest most complete hominid skeleton ever found in the world, and predicted it would "shake the world of anthropology."

The pieces of the skeleton found Nov. 24 at Hadar by Mr. Johanson and one of his students, Thomas Gray, were scattered over a 20-square-yard area.

The parts recovered include some hand, wrist and ankle bones; most of the right arm, most of the left arm, a complete upper jaw, half an upper jaw and a half mandible all with teeth—which they estimated were somewhere between 3 million and 4 million years old.

## Lisbon Retires More Generals

LISBON, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—The Portuguese armed forces this week placed 11 more generals on the reserve lists. The action was taken under a law lowering the retirement age for officers from 65 to 62.

The high command said the retirements would rejuvenate the armed forces, but observers here believed that they also were aimed at purging military conservatives opposed to the leftist influence of the Armed Forces Movement, which engineered the coup.

One of those affected was Gen. Jose Bettencourt Rodrigues, governor and commander in Portuguese Guinea from September, 1973, until the April military coup, when all military commanders in overseas territories were replaced. Another was Gen. Tomas Basto Machado, who served as commander in chief in Mozambique from July, 1973, until the coup.

## Russia to Provide Aid On Subway for Sofia

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has agreed to build a subway in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, the BTA news agency reported today. Soviet aid in the first 13-mile spur of the system was promised in an agreement signed by Soviet Deputy Premier Mikhail Leschenko, who left Sofia today after a four-day visit, BTA said. Construction will start in 1976.

## News Analysis

### OPEC, The Biggest Cartel: Unassailable While United

By John M. Goshko

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (WP).—When five Third World countries banded together in 1960 to form the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, no one dreamed that they were creating what would become the most powerful cartel in modern history.

Yet, as the world has learned in recent months, that is precisely what OPEC is: its members, now grown to 13 countries, control 85 per cent of the world's crude oil exports. By acting in concert, they are able to dictate the price that all purchasers must pay for this oil.

Since October, 1973, OPEC has made the term "energy crisis" a household phrase by using its power to force a five-fold increase in oil prices. The result has put almost every country that uses oil under a cloud of economic uncertainty more ominous than anything since the Depression of the 1930s.

In the rich industrial nations, the energy squeeze has raised fears that two decades of prosperity could be wiped out by runaway inflation and stagnating growth. In underdeveloped countries that do not have their own oil resources, it has awakened the specter of possible national bankruptcy and mass starvation.

Behind these considerations is the question whether the course set by OPEC will lead to a fundamental reorganization of the world economy—one that would see the wholesale transfer of wealth from the United States, Western Europe and Japan, to those lands with great pools of oil underground.

It is quite an achievement for an organization that Western diplomats and businessmen once refused to take seriously. For most of its 14 years, few people knew that OPEC even existed.

## Giacomo Devoto, Leading Italian Linguist, Is Dead

FLORENCE, Dec. 26 (AP).—Giacomo Devoto, 77, a leading Italian linguist and philologist, and former director of the Crusca Academy of Language, died today.

He had been a professor of linguistics at several Italian universities during his long career. He also was the author of numerous books on the Italian language.

He sponsored the publication of a historical dictionary of the Italian language, a book which is still in preparation by several scholars.

## Jacob N. Blanck

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Jacob Nathaniel Blanck, 68, a bibliographer and author, died Monday at Jamaica Plain, Mass. At the time of his death he was at work on the seventh and eighth volumes of a bibliography of American literature, published by Yale University Press. The first volume came out in 1955. The objective is to cover 35,000 works by 300 major American authors.

## Dr. K. Albert Harden

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Dr. K. Albert Harden, 69, former dean of Howard University's College of Medicine, died Tuesday in a Washington hospital. Dr. Harden, a specialist in chest diseases, received his medical education at the University of Michigan. He joined the faculty of Howard in 1941 and served as dean from 1966 to 1970. At the time of his death, he was a professor of medicine at the school.

## Both are prime examples of the new generation of world, highly trained technocrats who now call the tune in many of the oil-producing countries. Like so many others of the breed, they are American-educated.

Within the cartel, Mr. Amman's hard-line faction, which has consistently pressed for ever higher prices.

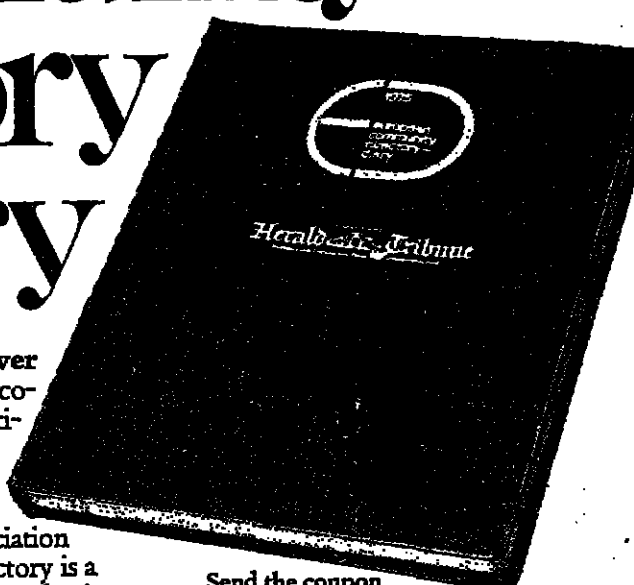
In public, Mr. Yamani usually agrees that oil prices are too high. In recent months, he has given several interviews and made innumerable statements about how his government is working to bring prices down.

But the price keeps increasing and so does the Saudi Arabian delegation are always saying that they were unable to prevent it.

OPEC's success so far has been due to the ability of the members to maintain a common front on pricing policy and to back it up with the implied threat that anyone opposing this could find the spigot turned off.

Until now, both the governments of the consuming countries and the oil companies have not opposed the cartel or probed for weakness in its common front and no one has been able to create a united front of consumers. In the meantime, those who want OPEC's oil will have to go on paying OPEC's price.

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## Against Terrorist, Soviet Attacks

## NATO Seeks Ways to Defend North Sea Oil-Pumping Rigs

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Six members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are planning a defense of pumping rigs in the oil and gas fields of the North Sea against possible attack by such terrorist groups as the Irish Republican Army and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Britain, West Germany, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium are participating in a staff study of measures to defend these ocean installations. They are vulnerable and protection against sabotage of the rigs is the immediate concern of those participating in the study, according to NATO officials.

NATO naval officers also emphasized that the West should be prepared, in a crisis with the Soviet Union, for a possible Russian naval "guerrilla war," against the oil fields.

## Jewish Activists Deliver Petition To Soviet Agency

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Jewish activists presented a petition to the Supreme Soviet this week asking for the release of Jews sentenced four years ago for attempting to hijack an airplane in the Soviet Union.

Although Jewish sources said that the KGB political police earlier warned that a gathering at the Supreme Soviet would be considered provocative, there were no incidents.

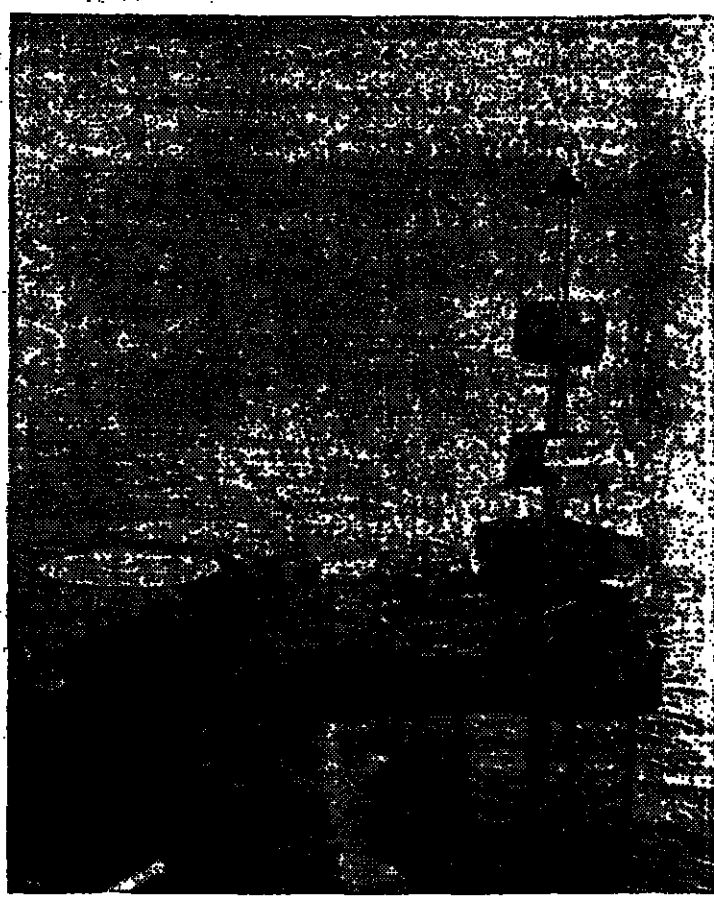
The Jews, numbering about 45, entered the reception office of the Supreme Soviet in a group, waited for about 25 minutes for the arrival of their spokesman, Alexander Luria, then handed over the petition.

It contained about 300 signatures, Mr. Luria said.

The petitioners also protested that authorities prevented several Jews from coming to Moscow from Kishinev and Leningrad to join in the appeal. The Jews left the building peacefully. There was little evidence of security forces around the building.

## Budapest Epidemic Step

BUDAPEST, Dec. 26 (AP)—Hungarian authorities, apparently fearing a flu epidemic, barred all visitors from Budapest hospitals beginning Tuesday.



A British oil-drilling platform in the North Sea.

## Hijacker Says He Seized Airliner Because He Was Afraid of Robbers

ROME, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A Czechoslovak-born Canadian said he tried to hijack an Air India jumbo jet on Christmas Day because he feared he might be robbed by other passengers, police said today.

Josef Homolov, 30, awaited further questioning in a Rome jail.

Homolov burst into the cockpit of the Boeing 747 over Athens and threatened Capt. A.M. Kapur with a pocket knife. He told Capt. Kapur to crash the plane, carrying 155 persons, into central Rome.

Two stewards overpowered Homolov and the plane landed safely. Homolov, who suffered slight head cuts, was the only person injured. The jumbo jet was flying from Bombay to New York with stops in Beirut, Rome, Paris and London.

Police said Homolov told Rome airport security chief Ugo Macera that, while he was changing money at Bombay airport before boarding the Air India flight on a round-trip Toronto-Bombay ticket, he began to feel that he was being followed by two or three persons.

Homolov told Mr. Macera he thought the persons might be boarding his plane with the intention of robbing him, police said, and he made the hijack attempt to draw attention to himself for his own protection.

## Ford Opens Up Little League Games to Girls

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 26 (AP)—President Ford has signed into law a bill formally opening the Little League baseball program to participation by girls.

Press Secretary Ronald Nease said that the league's federal charter is changed to refer to "young people" rather than boys. In addition, the new law deletes a reference to the promotion of "manhood" among league players.

The league sought the changes after being confronted with numerous lawsuits seeking to open the program to girls.

## Seoul Risks Further Inflation In Bid to Stem Joblessness

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Dec. 26 (UPI)—While other nations have hesitated between fighting inflation or recession, the South Korean government has recently adopted a strong program designed to stimulate the economy and avoid unemployment even at the risk of higher prices.

As part of the program, Seoul devalued its currency, the won, on Dec. 2, to bolster slumping sales of the nation's export industries.

The government's anti-recessionary program, one of the most clear-cut adopted anywhere, also involves the appropriation of \$50 million, a 30-per-cent rise in salaries for government and military personnel, eased export credits and special government funds to buy up unused inventories.

"It is a deliberate tilt in favor of stopping recession, because unemployment is what the government is most worried about," a Western economist said. "But it is a calculated gamble, because if the world economy continues to go downhill, things are going to be even worse for Korea."

South Korea's problems after a decade of better than 10-per-cent annual growth—16.5-per-cent growth last year—stem from its almost total dependence on importing raw materials and relying on the cheap labor to turn them into finished goods for export.

Under the dual impact of increased commodity prices, especially oil, and a slump in demand by Japan and the United States, its major trading partners, South Korea's industrial production has dropped more than 9 per cent since June.

Although the government does not keep accurate statistics on unemployment, some businessmen and economists estimate that about 80,000 to 100,000 workers have been laid off in the last few months, with many more suffering cuts in pay. The problem has been particularly acute in new textile and electronics plants, where most of Korea's 2 million factory workers are concentrated.

At the same time, the wholesale price index has shot up by 37.5 per cent and the consumer price index by 23.8 per cent from last year.

Most officials agree, however, that the government's figures are probably low and that the real increases for this year are likely to be more than 50 per cent for wholesale prices and 40 per cent for consumer prices.

According to an official in the Economic Planning Board, the devaluation of the won to about 480 to the dollar may help South Korea gain as much as \$400 million in exports.

The official, who asked not to be identified, could "not deny that inflation may be speeded up."

Move on Press Charged.—The opposition New Democratic party charged today that the government was applying pressure on businesses to withdraw newspaper advertisements in a new measure to suppress the press.

Party spokesman Lee Taik Dong said in a statement that big advertisers had been canceling advertising contracts with the leading national daily, Donga Ilbo, "without any convincing reasons" during the last few days.

Donga Ilbo, which claims a circulation of 600,000, is known for its strong criticism of the government.



Takeo Miki

## Miki Discloses Personal Assets Of \$1.05 Million

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP)—In an unparalleled move, Premier Takeo Miki today made public his personal assets. They totaled about \$1.05 million (\$105 million).

including real estate, stocks and bank deposits.

Mr. Miki told newsmen, "I decided to disclose my assets willingly, out of special consideration for the circumstances in which the change of administration took place, though this is the first attempt in Japan and not even customary abroad."

Mr. Miki's real estate holdings were valued at \$680,000, his stocks at \$300,000 and his bank deposits at \$20,000. The figures for real estate and stocks are what Mr. Miki paid, a spokesman said.

Mr. Miki took over the premier's post on Dec. 8 from Kakuei Tanaka, who resigned under fire over alleged use of public office to amass a private fortune.

## Thai Aide's Wife Abducted, Freed

BANGKOK, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Armed men today kidnapped the wife of a former Thai deputy foreign minister and held her for a short period until police released her.

Police said that Mrs. Ravi Kittikachorn, wife of police Maj. Gen. Sanga Kittikachorn, brother of former Premier Thanom Kittikachorn, was seized in her home near Lamphun, 485 miles north of Bangkok.

Police caught the kidnappers when their car was stopped at a roadblock and set Mrs. Ravi free. Nine men were arrested. Police said that they did not know the motive for the kidnapping.

## Japan Reports Holdout Found In Indonesia

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A man who says he is a Japanese soldier who has hidden in the jungles since the end of World War II has been found in Indonesia, the Japanese government said today.

A spokesman for the Health and Welfare Ministry said that the man was taken into custody on Morotai, Indonesia's northernmost island in the Moluccas group. The man identified himself as Teruo Nakamura, 57.

According to officials at the ministry, a former Japanese Army private first class of the same name has been listed as missing since a battle on Morotai on March 5, 1945.

## Ireland to Campaign For British Tourists

LONDON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Despite the recent outbreak of bombings throughout Britain, the Irish Tourist Board said this week that next year it will launch a \$750,000 (\$1.8-million) campaign to attract 818,000 British visitors to the republic.

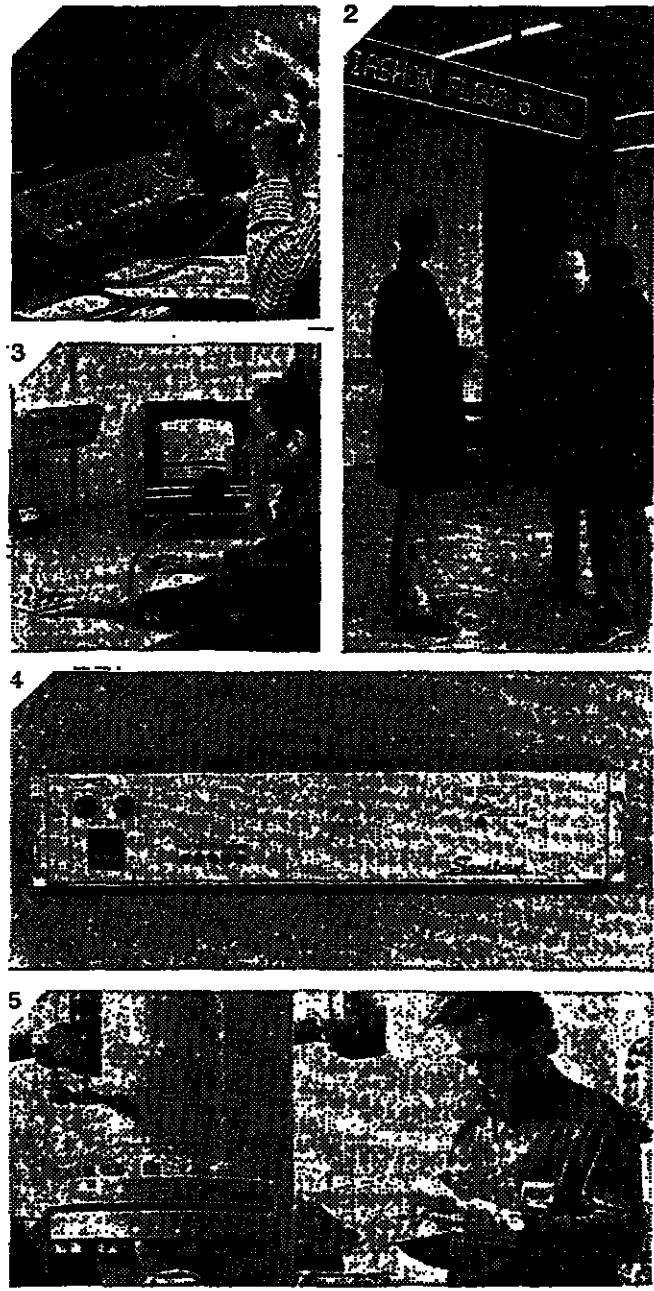
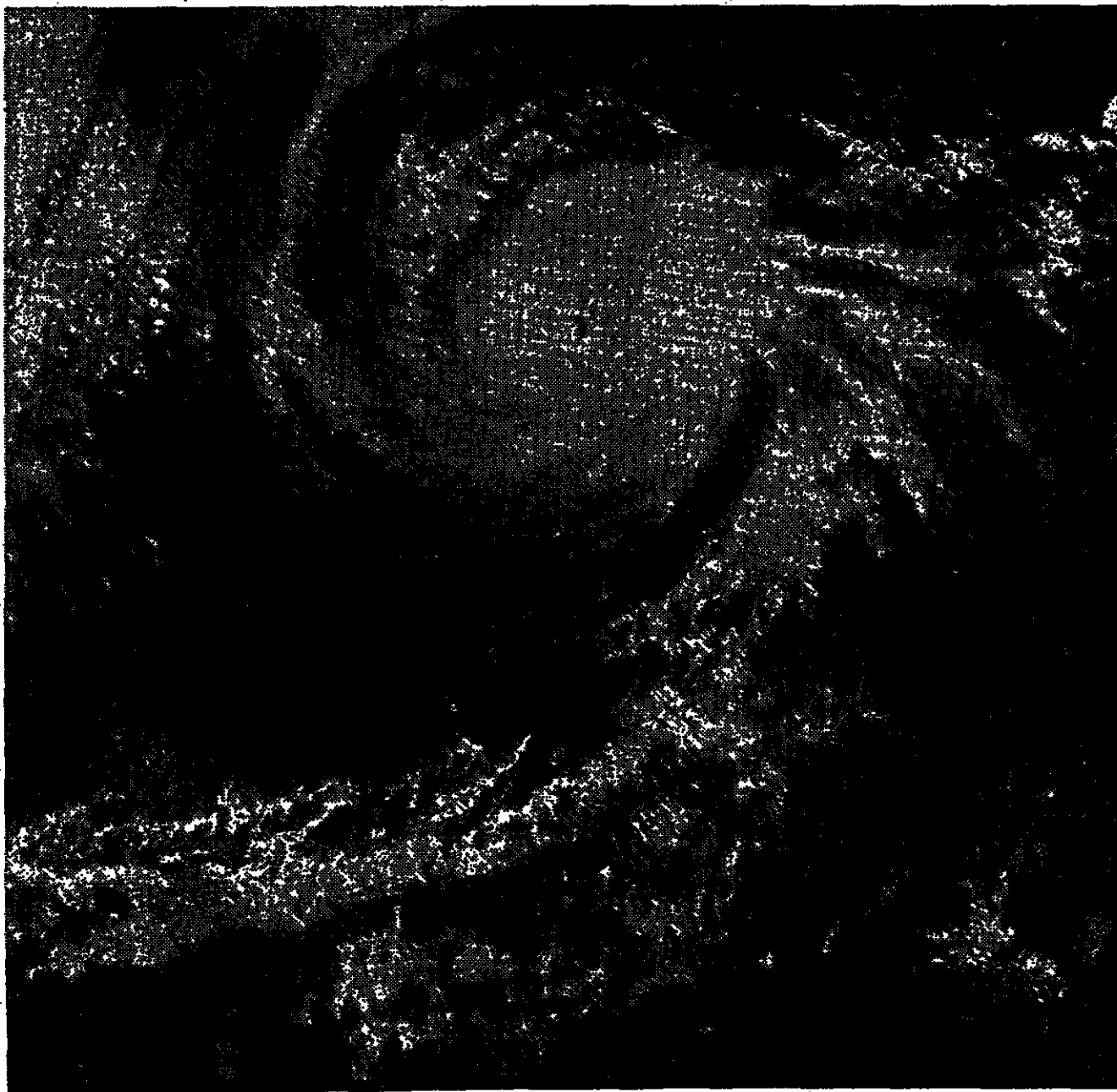
Officials predict that next year British visitors will account for approximately \$105.6 million of the \$488.4 million expected in overall tourist revenue. Tourism is Ireland's main source of foreign currency.

## They know where you're going Bertha

Confronted by the unpredictable fury and erratic courses of hurricanes, men, with the chauvinism of which they are so generally accused, naturally gave them women's names. The habit sticks though hurricanes are no longer so unpredictable. They zig-zag across the low latitudes as erratically as ever; the change is in the amount of data on the meteorological events

that drive them - and other, less spectacular, kinds of weather - which is now continuously collected and rapidly processed. By far the largest and most sophisticated centre for such processing is that at Kansas City, where data from weather ships, satellites and ground stations are collected automatically by a huge Philips message-switching installation, with five separate

processors, handling a total of 485 telegraph circuits. Every hour it interrogates thousands of measuring stations - that takes two minutes. This vast amount of data is processed, and the resulting detailed forecasts are distributed to several hundreds of thousands of destinations. That takes twenty minutes.



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## French Oil Cooperation

Hard on the heels of the Martinique meeting between Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing, an informal mechanism has been set up to effect French cooperation with other major oil-consuming countries through the new 16-nation International Energy Agency in Paris. The new approach is akin to the methods devised to maintain effective French participation in the defense of Western Europe after General de Gaulle's withdrawal from the NATO military organization.

President Giscard d'Estaing agreed at Martinique to cooperate with the IEA's efforts to develop joint programs for conservation of petroleum, development of added sources of energy and creation of a huge new international financial facility to help the industrial nations cope with oil-payments deficits. In return for American acceptance of a French-proposed consumers-producers conference next year, the French President has also agreed to "intensive consultations" among the consuming nations to shape a common position.

The intricate procedures now worked out for contact between France and the IEA

satisfy the demands of France's Gaullists, who insist on independence, while also meeting the vital necessities of the energy crisis, which emphasize the interdependence of the industrial nations. But much more than procedure is involved. Without French association with the IEA, the eight Common Market participants—and West Germany particularly—would be looking over their shoulders continually at Paris. Full effectiveness of the consumers' counter-cartel could not be realized.

Moreover, France is already showing the way in energy conservation and in vigorous promotion of industrial exports to Iran and other oil-producing countries, the most effective way ultimately of mopping up the petrodollar surpluses that threaten the world monetary system. French cooperation with the other consuming nations could mean not simply an addition but a multiplication of strength for the oil-importing nations in eventually bringing the oil cartel to reasonable terms on oil prices, financing and assurances of supply.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Living UNESCO

The self-destruct button that was pushed in Paris by the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is having repercussions throughout the civilized world. One by one, UNESCO is losing its intellectual resources. No amount of petrodollars can replace the scientists, scholars and academicians who are withdrawing their names and skills because of the action taken barring Israel from receiving a minute amount of aid or even having a voice in the heretofore nonpolitical agency.

The Pyrrhic victory scored against one small nation already is affecting the quality of assistance to the very nations that receive the most aid—the underdeveloped and developing countries, which fell in line behind the Palestine Liberation Organization. Many physicians, teachers and researchers, economists, philosophers and writers intend no longer to participate in projects that they originated and supported on a non-partisan, nonregional basis.

Pope Paul VI, referring to the anti-Israel resolutions, has urged UNESCO to restore its nonpolitical character. In Washington, as part of the foreign assistance act, Congress has voted to cut off funds because the international agency has violated its mandate and tradition. The Swiss Senate has made a symbolic cut of 10 per cent in its annual contribution and other Western European nations are expected to lower their contributions.

These protests and withdrawals on a national and individual level can serve, in the long run, to revitalize UNESCO. One method being discussed is to have the European regional group invite Israel to participate again as a full-fledged member instead of merely as an observer. Since the United States and Canada are included in the European region, it is not far-fetched geographically for Israel to participate in UNESCO with the democratic nations.

UNESCO, with all its shortcomings, has kept alive the dream of progress for the UN itself. The preamble to its constitution declares that "it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." The first article of that constitution has special relevance today: "To contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms."

These aims can continue if a parliamentary way is found to have Israel "re-join" UNESCO, with support of the United States, Canada and the nations in the European regional group. Men and women throughout the world want the agency to live up to its constitutional goals instead of turning into a mere echo of international conflicts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Five Months for Namibia

A unanimous United Nations Security Council—a rarity lately—has given the republic of South Africa five months to begin withdrawing from Namibia (South-West Africa), the former German colony it has controlled for more than fifty years. The United States, Britain, and France, which vetoed a drive to expel South Africa from the UN in October and deplored its suspension from the General Assembly, supported the withdrawal resolution.

What will happen if South Africa fails to act is unclear. The council says only that it will meet on or before May 30 to consider "appropriate measures" under the UN Charter if South Africa has not complied. But Prime Minister Vorster has been put on notice that on this issue his government is completely isolated.

South Africa says "all options," including independence, are open to "the people of South-West Africa," but the policy Mr. Vorster has in mind is unacceptable to Namibia's most active political group, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Pretoria envisions a partition of the territory, with the creation of an independent Ovamboland bordering Angola.

The Ovambos outnumber all other black ethnic groups in Namibia taken together. Removing them from Namibia's 750,000 in-

habitants would leave the 90,000 whites as the largest remaining ethnic group, controlling two-thirds of the present area and most of its considerable mineral wealth. The smaller black groups would remain economically dependent on the whites.

Partition is unacceptable to the UN, too. The Security Council resolution specifically demands that South Africa recognize "the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation," and warns against an attempt to divide it into tribal "homelands."

Under the spur provided by the rush to independence of the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique on its northern borders, South Africa has changed its stance toward black Africa. Mr. Vorster helped push Rhodesia's white minority regime toward negotiations with the black political leaders. Will he be flexible enough to adjust on Namibia as well?

It is ironic that the Security Council now demands a "solemn declaration" of intention to comply with UN decisions on Namibia from a member that black Africa tried to expel only a few weeks ago. The chances for compliance are surely better with South Africa in—rather than outside—the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Moscow-Peking Relations

Repeated Chinese demands for the withdrawal of Russian forces from disputed areas on the 4,500-mile frontier mark the end of cautious soundings by Peking three months ago about a possible reduction of tension.

The Chinese provided Russia with an opening by reviving an old proposal for a non-aggression pact. It was not accepted. Shortly afterward Mr. Brezhnev took advantage of a visit to Russia's puppet Mongolian Republic resoundingly to reject the Chinese proposal. Since then the mud-slinging between the two Communist giants has risen to one of its periodic peaks.

The Russians evidently think that the

Chinese were driven by mounting internal weaknesses to seek relief from outside pressure. As one of the main functions of Russia's enormous and technically vastly superior forces on China's frontiers is to keep the Chinese on the hop, it was hardly to be expected that she would obligingly turn off the heat just when the prospects of its being effective seemed brightest.

There were circumstantial reports last week of border fighting and casualties at several places on the Mongolian-Chinese frontier. These were denied by Moscow. But with two million men facing each other over disputed ground, occasional clashes are unavoidable.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

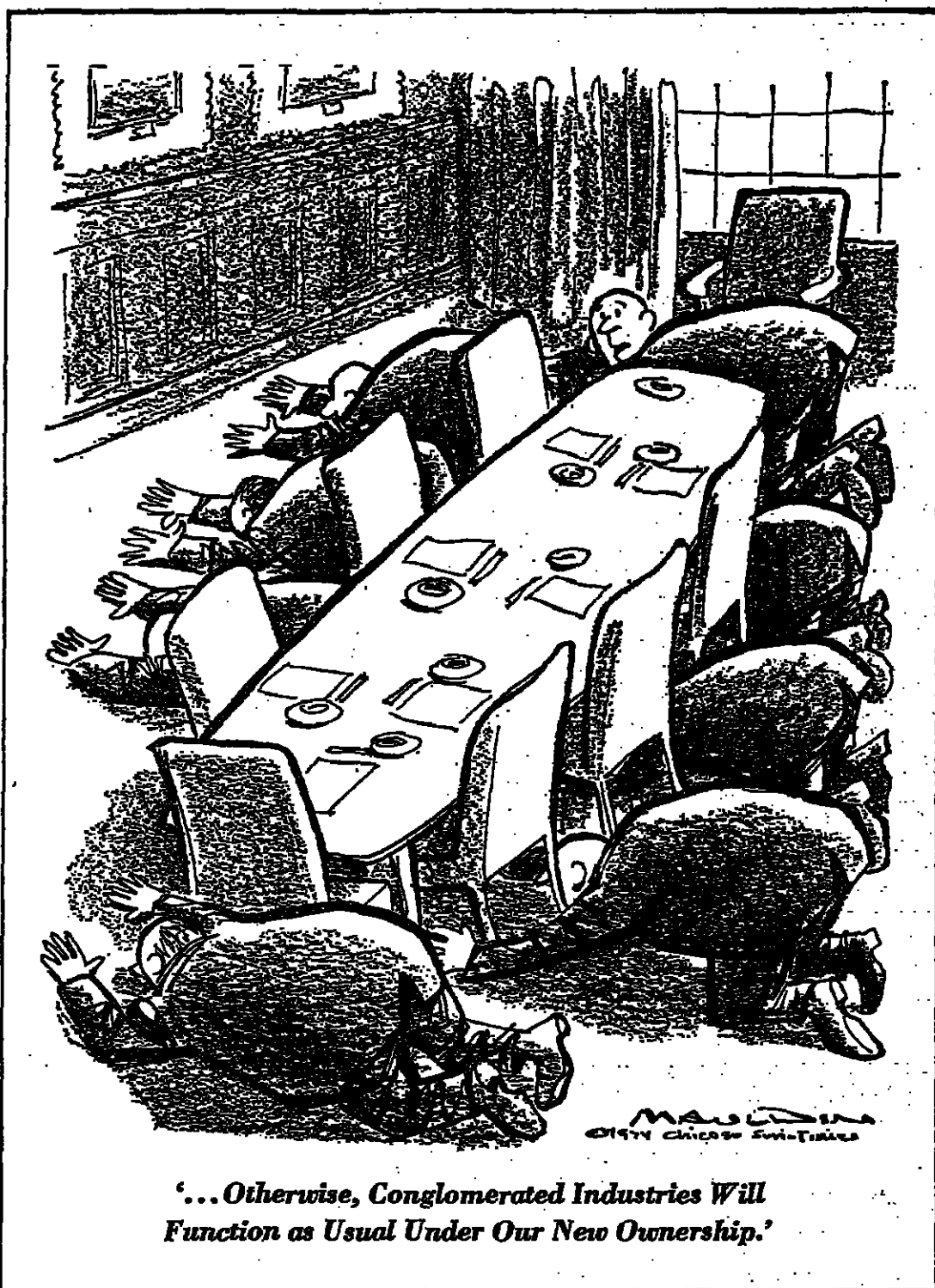
December 27, 1899

NEW YORK—A new experiment in locomotion is going to be made soon in the City. An electric bus will replace the weary coaches and their horses. It will have comfortable accommodations for 8 persons inside and 6 outside, storage capacities for a 35-mile run, and wheels of wood with heavy cushion tires. A maximum of 10 miles per hour will be attained, over a good road.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 27, 1924

PARIS—Henry Martin, of Chicago, arrived Wednesday in Paris after what he claims was a minimum expenditure for a maximum trip: It took him eleven months and only \$640 to tour the world. Most of the sum was spent in port towns while waiting for the proper sea captain to show up. If not for that, says Martin, "I could make the trip on \$100 and end in Paris with a bag of curios."



## The Press and a Preface to Liberty

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The death of Walter Lippmann has provided an occasion for self-examination in the profession that he chose and honored, the press. Editors and commentators, reflecting on his unique role, have thought about their own. That would have pleased Lippmann, for he believed in self-awareness in all institutions. He might indeed be said to have chosen journalism as a profession so that he could devote his life to clarifying society's vision of itself.

This is an extraordinary time for the press, a time of power and a time of doubt. Conflict has always been the law of life in the business, but never before on such a scale.

The new dimension of power was first perceived in Vietnam: The press had a profound effect on the American public's perception of the war and support for it. And then Watergate: the press has been fairly child with trying to take credit for what the law in good part accomplished; but without the continuous glare of press attention, the law might have flagged and Richard Nixon might still be president.

The new power of the press has aroused much resentment, and not only among the mighty whose crimes or misjudgments have been exposed. Journalists these days experience antagonism, even raw hatred.

### Suspicion

Since the press is suspicious of power, it probably should not complain when its own power is questioned. There is in fact a measure of self-doubt in the profession. Some members of it, at least, worry about the charge that the press lords of the 1920s, that they wanted "power without responsibility, the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages."

Those on the inside know how imperfect an institution the press is. Its attention span is sometimes woefully short. It can chase the sensational at the expense of the serious. It is often inadequately informed, or lazy, or sloppy. Its judgment can be distorted by ambition. It has been known to be self-important.

True, all true. To paraphrase Churchill on democracy, it is probably the worst institution in which to confide our freedoms. In terms of truthfulness, honor or dedication to liberty, the press in the United States compares rather favorably with the standard of politicians in recent times. But it is the function of the press that matters. Its grand function in our scheme of things is to open the process of society to sunlight and therefore to criticism. Other systems have other ways to prevent the hoarding and concentration of power that corrupt human values. Even Britain, the democracy closest in

form to ours, allows the press much less scope to perform that role. But in the United States, there is no viable alternative.

The freedom and power given to the American press make periodic clashes with government inevitable. The year 1974, which began with Richard Nixon fighting the press over Watergate, ends with a developing uproar over charges that the Central Intelligence Agency spied at home. Perfectly honorable officials try again and again to keep the press out of delicate matters. Even the CIA, after all its embarrassments, still wants a new law empowering it to forbid publication of material it deems secret. It is a natural instinct to think that difficult problems can best be handled without public noise, and an argument can always be constructed that the national interest requires secrecy. The short answer is the record.

Would the integrity of this country have been better preserved if the press had not conveyed the true character of the Vietnam war? Would we be better off if the courts had agreed to censor the history of that war, the Pentagon Papers? Would it really have been in the national interest to suppress the fact that the United States secretly bombed

Cambodia, or that it worked to subvert the legitimate government of Chile?

"There can be no higher law in journalism than to tell the truth and shame the devil," Walter Lippmann said that 50 years ago. There are occasions when publication is unwise; editors are not insensitive to these realities. But recent events make it plain that, in our system, the presumption must be overwhelmingly in favor of publishing.

Officials complain that the members of the press are outsiders, not able to understand the intricacies of a problem. But that is the point, to have scrutiny and criticism from a detached position, one not committed to particular policies or persons.

Walter Lippmann said that the first rule for journalism was to remain detached from the great. He was famous for breaking his own rule; he knew and even advised presidents from Wilson to Kennedy. But he did not hesitate to separate himself from the great when they went wrong. In the end he was always himself. Those who read him knew that they were reading his views, not any other person's. The function and the power of the press lie there: in independence.

## Letters

### Antwerp Diamonds

Re: Cautious in Antwerp: Diamond Market Down. With regard to the article written by Jane Friedman and published in the International Herald Tribune of Dec. 21, 22, I wish to point out the following:

Owing to the fact that Jane Friedman is not conversant nor familiar with the diamond business, she has not grasped the situation as explained by the various diamond people interviewed by her.

1. Where I am quoted having said "there is an air of resignation and caution here," I was referring to the general outlook on the world economy, which actually presents an image of uneasiness and uncertainty for the immediate future.

Contrasting strongly with this worrying situation, the diamond trade, which after all is only one of the component elements of the world economy, is strongly aware of its own stability, but remains very cautious; it regards with resignation the general outlook.

2. If you have to push the sales, it is for two reasons:

a) Antwerp has to compete with all diamond centers and is defending with great success its first place in the world-diamond trade.

b) Beginning of the year we set out to reach an increase of our total exports by some 30 per cent.

Now we have to admit that we have "only" boosted our exports by a mere 25 per cent! Can anybody show us an industry which made in the year 1974 a leap forward of 25 per cent (except maybe drugs and tranquillizers?) from 20 billion Belgian francs to 25 billion Belgian francs.

Further I want to point out that broken-up streets, howling down houses, continuous tumbling to build an "underground" are not an inviting place for categories or walkers.

Nevertheless, Antwerp, because

of the harbor and the diamond industry, is the "busy bee" of Europe.

J. NUTKOWITZ  
President Federatie  
der Belgische Diamantbeurzen,  
Antwerp.

### Who 'Rolled' Whom

It was disturbing to read in Cy Subberger's column of Dec. 18 that successive American Secretaries of State have "rolled" France. Mr. Subberger's reputation, as a usually informed and perceptive commentator, risks over-valuing this gratuitous, ill-founded and unsupported remark.

As one who has spent about the same amount of time in Europe as Mr. Subberger—and who, additionally, had access to classified U.S. diplomatic dispatches during the past quarter century—I find the balance sheet of who "rolled" whom to show the United States far more often victim than victor in transatlantic dealings.

I do not refer to the American soldiers not ejected from France by De Gaulle—because they are buried here. Not to the Marshall Plan, with its albeit self-serving purposes as well as its contribution to Europe. Nor even to the billions of dollars the United States expended, in an arguably misguided policy, to help France to remain in Indo-China and Algeria.

I refer rather to the routine dealings between the United States and France in which, to my experience, the former invariably gave at least as much as it got, invariably accommodated to avoid affront.

No, Cy Subberger, it is most unlikely that the United States has "rolled" France. But if it has been, in fact, the other way around, it is likely because French political and diplomatic leadership is tougher-minded than ours. And because the debt we

## Giscard and Chirac—More Than Metabolism

By James Goldsborough

PARIS (ONT)—The duet of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is turning into one of the more curious political acts in these parts since Gen. de Gaulle made Rothschild banker Georges Pompidou into a prime minister 12 years ago.

The two men would appear to have hardly a point in common. While the President tries to impose his mark as a man of moderation and conciliation, the Prime Minister seems to relish—and even encourage—the role of political primitive that he holds in much of French opinion.

While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 43, is compared by his right-hand man Michel Poniatowski, the interior minister, to a "thoroughbred horse," fine in the spirit but needing rest and not tired for distance, Mr. Chirac is praised by François Giroud, the minister for women's affairs, for his "immense physical vitality." It was Mr. Pompidou who first coined the nickname "bulldozer" on Mr. Chirac to characterize his style.

Mr. Chirac, 42, takes pride in a reputation for needing little sleep which grew up around long nights spent sitting up on trains between Paris and his home in the Corrèze, in southern France. A typical day for him was last Friday: After spending the day and evening in parliamentary debates, he left here for an official visit in Iran at 12:30 a.m., his plane arriving in Tehran six hours later to begin his official call.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who needs his sleep, put off a council of ministers meeting last Wednesday rather than hold it on only five hours sleep after returning from meeting President Ford in Martinique.

Mr. Chirac's brute force has earned him increasing respect in French public opinion. His most recent exploit was to seize control of the rudderless UDR Gaullist party while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was sunning himself in the Antilles. In what amounted to an intra-party coup d'état, Mr. Chirac, the man who abandoned Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas to support Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seven months ago, won control of the party machinery over the objections of nearly the entire Gaullist hierarchy.

As one commentator observed, the Gaullist leaders, Michel Debré, Olivier Guichard and Mr. Chaban-Delmas, looked like so many "generals of the Empire who had just had their wooden swords broken by some capitaine de gendarmerie."

The differences between the President and the Prime Minister are more than just a matter of metabolism. The latter does not conceal that he is a Gaullist, owes his career to Mr. Pompidou and disagrees with the President's decision to de-emphasize Gaullism inside the government.

Mr. Chirac has said that he would like to bring such Gaullist fixtures as Pierre Messmer and Mr. Guichard into the government to replace Giscard's lawless cabinet.

Though they are held together by political expediency, there is a strong rivalry between Chirac's Gaullists and the Independent Republicans, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own small party.

The Gaullists are fighting to stay alive with neither a role nor a leader—one of the reasons Mr. Chirac took control of them.

The Giscardians, on the strength of having their man in the Elysée Palace, want to transform the majority into a coherent body owing its allegiance to the President rather than to individual political parties.

Seven before he became Prime Minister, Mr. Chirac had the reputation of a man little loved, admired for energy, intelligence and ambition, but lacking understanding, subtlety and depth. As agriculture minister under Mr. Pompidou he became one of the least appreciated officials ever to sit at the council meetings in Brussels.

As Prime Minister he was the man most responsible for the government's interference in the news broadcasting of the semi-independent radio station Europe Number One and he has been the most ruthless champion of rejecting all labor-union demands, which contributed to the postal strike, and the now three-month-old ORTF radio and television strike. Like De Gaulle, he believes that "governments don't negotiate, they give orders."

### His Method

One French publication described his methodology in the following manner: "He will charge ahead, stand back to survey the results of his charge and then ask himself how to best take advantage of the situation he has just created. It is a method as good as another."

It was precisely the method he used to take over the Gaullists, becoming the first strictly Pompidou man to take control of that weird mixture of world war II conspirators and the neo-Gaullists of the late fifties. The importance of the move is that Mr. Chirac no longer can pretend to be an arbitrator among the various parties in the government. He speaks for the Gaullists now, which could be a bother to the President. At the same time he is in a better position to control them.

Some analysts here believe Mr. Chirac's action could precipitate splintering within the party. Mr. Chirac belongs to the long line of Gaullists who find virtue in nationalism and patriotism in foreign affairs. Foreign Minister Michel Jobert is another who is finding political profit in that formula. The latter remarked recently after hearing of a compliment that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger paid to Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues that it obviously meant Mr. Sauvagnargues wasn't doing his job.

### No Verdict

That is not how Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sees things. During a television show last week, the newsmen interviewing the President kept harping on how he had "given in" during recent summit meetings. They suggested that he had given in to turn to Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Mr. Ford.

Exasperated, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing finally said they were wrong to see everything in terms of "winning and losing." He said that they were in error in explaining that there could be no solution to international problems if nations tried to "build their glory on the backs of others."

Despite their considerable differences, the two men complement each other and need each other. The day before Christmas Mr. Giscard d'Estaing modified the rules in order to give Mr. Chirac the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, to "underline the importance of his functions," said the President. When things work out the condolator can take the bows and when they don't the bulldozer can take the blame. For Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Chirac is the man who can deliver him the votes needed to transform his coalition. For Mr. Chirac, it is a question of keeping one Gaullist horse in the center ring at a time most of the others have been returned to pasture.

It is clear that Mr. Chirac has found success inside a political vacuum created by the disaffection of the nation from Gaullism at a time a new president has appeared with only a tiny party to call on. But it does not mean he necessarily has the qualities to achieve his greatest ambition, which is to succeed one day to the presidency.

To many, Mr. Chirac exhibits many of the failings of his arch enemy, Mr. Chaban-Delmas. A certain style, glamour and a feel for French problems, but a lack of the character through which the French traditionally distinguish men who are mere politicians from those who have it in them to become *hommes d'état*.

### Ford's Pop Talk

A propos to President Ford's comparison of the nation's economic crisis to a football game ("Ford Pop Talk Puts Economy on the Gridiron," INT. Dec. 12, 1974) I thought it wasn't whether you win or lose, but how you play the game!

JANE E. ATWOOD,  
Paris.



PARIS

## The Year's Best Films

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Dec. 26 (IHT).—The 10 best films to have been released in Paris during the last 12 months are, in my opinion, the following:

• "Amarcord": Federico Fellini's sweeping, nostalgic, and extraordinarily imaginative recreation of an Italian seaport town as remembered by the middle-aged protagonist. Aglow with pictorial beauty, rich in haunting nostalgia, its humor and wry comment, this is probably the most important contribution to the cinema art made in 1974.

• "Le Fantôme de la Liberté": Luis Buñuel's latest and one of his best. At 74, the veteran Spanish master has lost none of his audacity or ironic wit. A brilliant surrealist satire on the absurdities and delusions of modern civilization.

• "Lacombe Lucien": Louis Malle's gripping drama of a small French town under Nazi occupation and the fate of a local youth who, recruited as

a police spy, finds it too late to change sides.

• "Malic": Salvatore Samperi's scintillating, Spaghetti sex comedy about a young boy's first sexual adventures. An exceptionally amusing specimen of its genre, it introduced two attractive young players, Laura Antonelli and the late Alessandro Momo.

• "The Sting": George Roy Hill's jaunty, fast-paced farce about cheating cheaters of the Midwest in the Depression days. Voted the best American film of 1973, it is proving as popular abroad as it was in the United States.

• "Chinatown": Roman Polanski's highly-charged detective story in the Raymond Chandler manner in which—in the Los Angeles of the 1930s—a mysterious young widow, suspected of murder, engages a cynical private detective as her guardian.

• "Mean Streets": Martin Scorsese's gangster melodrama set in New York's Little Italy. Notable for its ingenious staging and its rejuvenating treatment of familiar material.

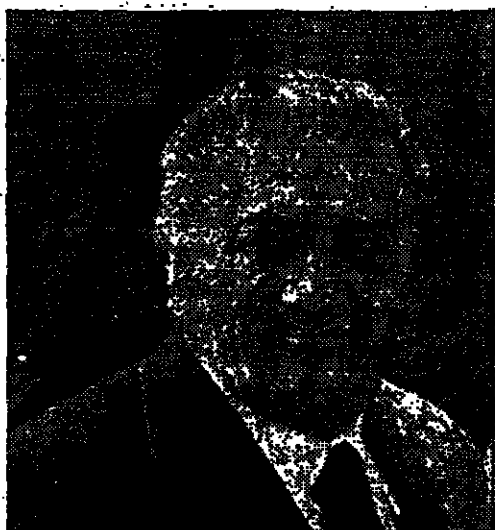
• "American Graffiti": George Lucas's fresh, humorous account of the adventures of a group of California high school students on graduation day 20 years ago. The epilogue is sobering.

• "Death Wish": Michael Winner's expert thriller concerning a man who, when his wife is killed and his daughter raped, takes the law into his own hands.

• "The Conversation": Francis Ford Coppola's case history of a professional wire-tapper suddenly troubled by his conscience. There is no annual prize for screen humor, but if there were, the winner in any such competition would certainly be, hands down, "General Idi Amin Dada," a portrait of Uganda's ruler, filmed as a documentary by Barbet Schroeder.

• A runner-up for the comic award might be Mel Brooks's raucous raggie of the solemn Western, "Blazing Saddles." "The Sting" contained much exhilarating fun and there was merry stuff in Bertrand Blier's hooligan saga, "Les Valseuses." A more subtle brand of whimsy permeated Pierre Tchernia's escapade comedy, "Les Gaspards." Grisy testing was a feature of Paul Morrissey's "Flesh for Frankenstein" and humor flirted with the psychopathic in Luis Garcia Berlanga's "Grandeur Nature." Jean YVES's "Les Chinois à Paris" misfired, coming up with

Director Federico Fellini whose "Amarcord" is cited as being among the best films of 1974.



only a handful of sight gags, and there was little genuine comic spice to Woody Allen's "Sleeper." Michel Audiard was more inventive in the case of "Vive la France." Adopting the chansonnier approach, he re-edited the newswreels of the last 60 years and presented them with sardonic asides. This device yielded some hilarious results and invites imitation. It could provide fine satirical sport.

Acting Unquestionably the best performance given by any actress on the screen this year was that of Thérèse Gieles as the grand-

mother in "Lacombe Lucien," but it was a supporting role. So was Jeanne Moreau's arresting impersonation of the liberated jailbird in "Les Valseuses." In a stirring part, Sophia Loren stood out as the protective mother in "Le Verdict."

This case of star actors places one in a quandary. It could only be justly solved by awarding three first prizes. Deserving top honors: Jean Gabin for his compelling judge in "Le Verdict," Philippe Noiret for his arduous father in "L'Horloger de Saint-Paul" and Lino Ventura for his distressed father in "Le Gifle."

## Getting Divorced in France—Often a Farce

By Elias Antar

PARIS (AP)—Divorce, French style, can be an elaborately orchestrated farce in which plaintiffs, lawyers and even the judge collaborate to circumvent the law.

Under the 171-year-old civil code instituted by Napoleon, the judge is required formally to pronounce one of the parties guilty before granting a divorce. The concept of "guilty" and "innocent" in the breakup of a marriage was a concession to the Catholic Church and was meant to discourage divorces.

But nowadays it sometimes leads to sordid play-acting by all concerned in a divorce case. The law is widely felt to have become outmoded, just like the legislation on abortion which is now being modernized. The feeling is indeed so widespread that some divorces are being granted, in practice, on a no-fault basis—legal strictly speaking is not yet legal.

The government is drafting more liberal legislation permitting divorce by mutual consent, as well as for other reasons long accepted in the United States and other Western countries. There has been no outcry from conservative

forces yet, but the project may run into heavy flak when it reaches the National Assembly next spring.

## The Routine

Meanwhile, if Mr. and Mrs. Dupont fully agree they want to break up, they may have to go through something like this to get a divorce:

• One party sends insulting letters to the other, even if he or she has no pronounced ill-feeling. "This often arouses bitter hostility where there was none at the start," says a prominent Paris lawyer who handles divorce suits.

• When enough letters pile up in the file, the "aggrieved" party asks for a divorce. The two appear before a judge, who under the law must make an effort to conciliate them. Instead, the "guilty" party exhibits more fake signs of abuse.

• The perfunctory attempt at conciliation over with, the judge conducts a formal hearing and grants the divorce. His decision on property disposal is often illegally arranged by the couple in advance of the court action.

The law stipulates that the judge must automatically pro-

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SAN FRANCISCO (IHT).—Doggie bags are in. So are smaller portions, home-made soups, cheaper meats, fewer desserts, smaller butter patties, bacon-free breakfasts, leftover steaks and even a broccoli sandwich or two.

From Montauk Point to Golden Gate, Americans are taking steps—some tentative, some serious, some ludicrous—to alter their eating patterns and reduce food waste.

Seemingly spurred more by the rising costs of food here than by any overwhelming humanitarian concern for starving masses elsewhere, family food managers are scrapping the dinner plates into the refrigerator for future use. And restaurant managers are monitoring dirty dishes for telltale signs of wasted food that could suggest potential savings in future servings.

"I think we're all being schooled in a whole new way of thinking about food," said one restaurateur here.

## No Shortages

Raised amid plenty, many Americans in the last year have abruptly come to expect shortages of gasoline, sugar, toilet paper

and other precious commodities. There is no shortage of food here yet. But neither is there a shortage of high food prices. And as a result, even at this time of traditional gluttony, many Americans are talking of food conservation.

"I used to be a dumper," said Susan Tidmarsh, a suburban San Francisco mother of two. "I'd throw out everything left on the plate. Or give it to the birds or the dog. But in the last few months I've gotten very careful. I've got a rotten pineapple I should throw out. But I can't. Everytime I look at it I see 98 cents shot."

Like many other shoppers across the country, she has also altered her menu—less steak, less crab and more ground beef, stew and soups.

Jerry Boyes makes longer-lasting casseroles now in her L. Angeles kitchen and has stopped buying snack foods. Margaret Streeter of Seattle buys a medium-sized packet of meat now instead of the large and serves her husband a smaller serving.

"We even switched to cloth napkins to save a few cents," Mrs. Streeter said. And she finds herself much more conscious of preparing just enough for one

meal to avoid leftovers that always seem to spoil in the refrigerator.

## Leftovers

Last week Rita Kromelow, a Chicago interior designer, cooked a whole chicken for broth, added mushrooms to the meat to stuff crepes, and the unused crepe batter went into cheese blintzes. "Leftovers?" she said. "Who can afford leftovers?"

Wasted food is, of course, not peculiarly American: some estimates say up to 40 per cent of some African crops never reach consumers but are lost through inefficient methods of harvesting, shipping and storing.

Nor is food waste new; some Elizabethan feasts would put a typical holiday dinner here to shame.

Nonetheless, Americans, who began life on this continent by borrowing foods from the Indians, have over the years established a reputation as purveyors of plenty, people who dumped leftover food into the garbage.

## 9,538 Tons of Food

A study of 380 unsuspecting households by the University of Arizona and the Tucson Sanitation Department produced an estimate that during 1974, Tucson

residents alone dumped 9,538 tons of edible food into the city's sanitary landfill. This included \$13-million worth of vegetables, \$370,000 worth of beef and \$750,000 in pastries.

As one effort to change food consumption patterns and reduce food wastes, groups such as Oxfam-America and World Vision International have held or plan one-day fasts. On Nov. 21, for instance, 260,000 Americans participated in a nationwide fast.

"What we're trying to do," said a spokesman for Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, the chairman of one such effort, "is to raise people's consciousness, to ask whether we need that afternoon snack or if it's necessary to have two or three desserts at Thanksgiving."

Pasting is not what the country's restaurant managers had in mind, but they are taking potentially significant steps of their own. Some are reducing portions, a step they contend enables them to maintain last week's prices.

Others, like New York City's Old Homestead, fear reductions would hurt business.

## More Conservative

But a restaurant manager here said, "It used to be that restaurants piled foods all over the plates as a matter of price—man meals and all that. But now, anyone who speaks truthfully would admit they have reduced the food served. I's still ample. It's still your money's worth. It's just a little more conservative than many diners expect. But they're going to have to get used to it."

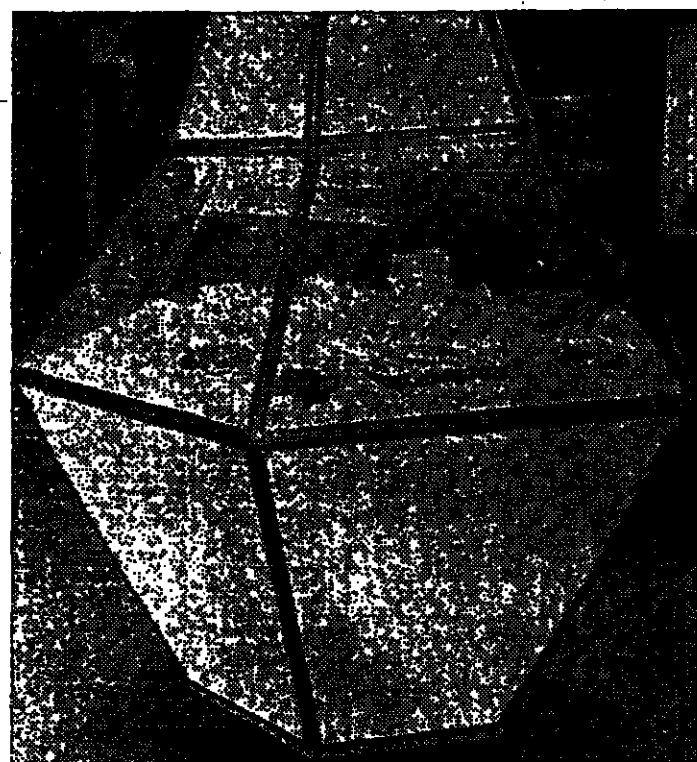
Kali's Restaurant in Milwaukee reduced its steak servings by one to two ounces. The Iron Horse in Phoenix and The Polynesian in Seattle cut their salad portions slightly. And at Mama Rosa's in Wakefield, R.I., Frank Corno, the manager, recently told the waitresses to serve smaller portions of bread and butter and supplement them only if necessary.

The Maine Lobster House in Chicago now prints instructions on its place mats on how to cut waste when eating lobsters. And, among others, Roy Ouse Jr., operations director of Antoine's, the New Orleans restaurant, said that in recent weeks customers had begun ordering noticeably fewer side dishes—vegetables, salads, potatoes and desserts.

It is a phenomenon observed by restaurant managers from Antoine's to a neighborhood Shakey's Pizza Parlor in San Francisco. "People are just more food conscious," explained Guste,

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ART AS INDUSTRY  
SPANISH JEWELRY FOR THE WORLD

There are perhaps four or five countries in the world which set the fashion for jewelry and Spain is one of these. Spanish jewelry is sought and sold all over the five continents. Each season, Spanish jewelers create beautiful and unusual, even unique pieces to be sold in more than a hundred different countries.

The production of jewelry is a strong and thriving industry in Spain today. Even though production has been industrialized, this does not mean that it has lost its artistic origins behind. The industry has grown from small artists' workshops, family businesses with a maximum of one or two other employees, ruled by the customs of the professional guilds, to modern factories with between a hundred and five hundred employees utilizing the best specialized machinery available. But the rich vein of the jewelers' artistic heritage has been jealously guarded and improved by the professionals in this im-

portant branch of Spanish industry, which in this way conserves the pure and ancient roots which spring from one of the oldest forms of creative art. The Spanish jewelry industry has achieved that delicate balance which allows it to use the machine in this difficult art in such a way as to produce the most beautiful of creations.

The jewelry industry's rapid expansion in Spain and the worldwide recognition of the quality of its products has been made possible by the tenacity of the industrialists who, through a sixth sense, have been able to combine tradition with manufacturing techniques in such a way that the jewelry which comes off the production line does not lose the personal character of the individual artist.

The first steps are taken in the production of a piece of Spanish jewelry when the specialized designers begin their work. It is their brilliance that will decide

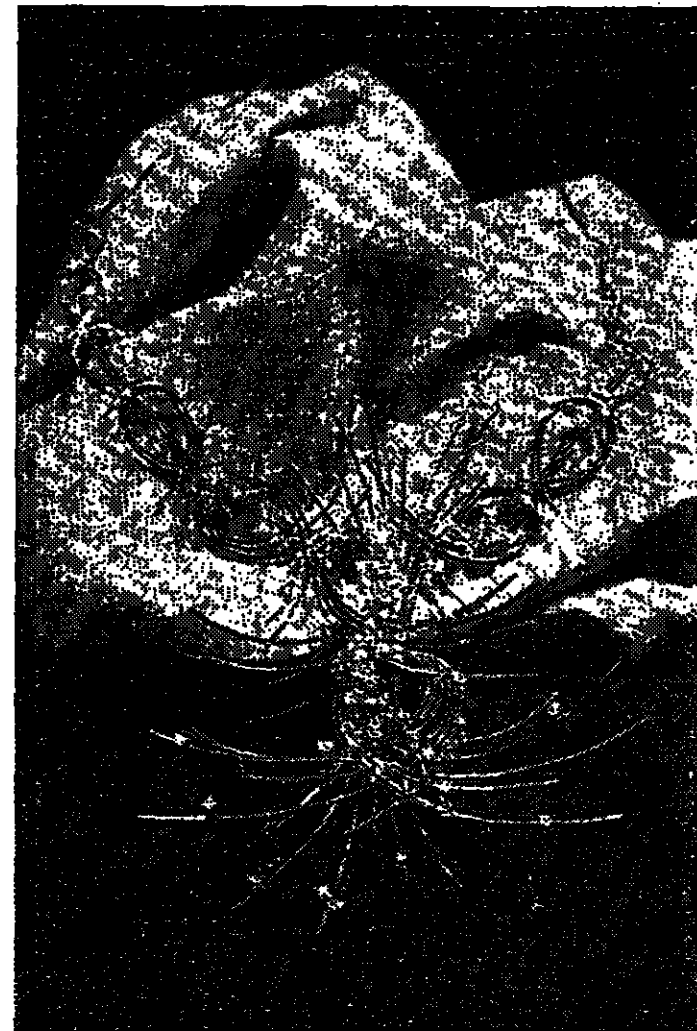
what will be fashionable and what will be elegant, without ever losing sight of the fact that jewelry is not merely an adornment, but in most cases is also considered as a form of investment. The professional associations of jewelers are deeply involved in ensuring that Spanish jewelry beauty, taking special pains to promote the difficult art of the application of design techniques in this industry. This specialization is also supported and developed by the Spanish Fair of Art in Metal which will take place in Valencia from the 5th to the 18th of April, 1975 will mark the tenth time that the fair has been celebrated. The National Jewelry Competition will also be held, where prizes will be awarded to recognize and

stimulate the artistic creation of the designers, as well as the efforts of the manufacturers to find new and beautiful ways of presenting the metals and other elements used in the production of jewelry. It is perhaps not surprising that the pieces produced by the Spanish jewelry industry are real works of art, particularly when one realizes that Spain's industrialists are familiar with all forms of art, and are themselves the organizers of an annual exhibition, "Metal in Art". The best sculptors send works to be exhibited, amongst them, artists of such international fame as Pablo Serrano whose works can be seen in the most important museums in the world.

All of these are reasons which explain the rapid

development and growth of the jewelry industry in Spain—an industry with exports valued at 295,837,000 pesetas in 1970, more than 894,526,000 pesetas in 1973, and which will by far exceed the figure of 1,000,000,000 pesetas in 1974. If to these figures we add those of other exports related to jewelry, work in gold and silver as well as fashion jewelry, export growth becomes truly spectacular. For example, silver exports have grown from 362,000,000 pesetas in 1970, to more than 703,973,000 in 1973. This growth is also reflected in the figures for exports to the U.S.A. which reached 759,870,000 pesetas for jewelry and 36,533,000 pesetas for costume jewelry in 1972, and by 1973 were more than 825,119,000 and 38,234,000 respectively.

In those cities throughout the world famous for the creation of the most beautiful jewelry, such as London, Paris, New York and Rome, it is now perfectly normal to see pieces of similar quality produced in Spain—pieces which uphold the prestige of those who exhibit them. Having spoken of the love and tenacity which the Spanish jeweler brings to his work at the moment of design and manufacture, it is only fair to say that this same tenacity, allied to an honorable but wide-awake commercial sense, has been the key to promoting sales of Spanish jewelry throughout the world. Professional associations, fairs, exhibitions, and commercial missions are commonly used to exhibit the widest and most varied range of Spanish



jewelry, conceived with artistry, worked with industry, and employing a great variety of styles in precious metals. In fact, the range of models is so great that one can in all confidence say that even the most exquisite and demanding tastes can be satisfied by the jewelry currently being produced in Spain. At this moment, every important company in the world dedicated to the marketing of jewelry is sure to be carrying pieces which have been made in Spain—jewelry, moreover, which is easily distinguishable because of its originality and the perfection of its style and finish.

The Spanish jewelry industry certainly has a great future, as can be seen from the growing number of overseas buyers who visit the Spanish Fair of Art in Metal each year. The fair is primarily dedicated to jewelry and provides a unique opportunity for the world to view a full range of the magnificent work being produced in Spain today. The already massive and still rapidly growing acceptance of these products of Spanish industry is the best guarantee and highest praise which the Art and Industry of Jewelry in Spain could possibly receive.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]



PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1974

Page 9

## Oil Crisis May Slow Japan's Growth

KYO, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Japan can no longer expect to use its fast economic growth to offset the impact of the oil crisis, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

## S. Concern's Canada Unit Could Cancel Cuba Contract

By William Borders  
OTTAWA, Dec. 26 (NYT).—A conglomerate has canceled a contract with one of its Canadian subsidiaries to sell oil to Cuba because of U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba.

The conglomerate, which is a subsidiary of the U.S. oil company, has already suffered in the past from disputes about its oil and gas contracts.

Canada is trying to sell more finished goods abroad instead of raw materials. And since half of all the manufacturing in this country is controlled by Americans, some businessmen fear that the problem that came up with Litol will be coming up again.

Last March a Montreal railway equipment company got around a similar ban on selling locomotives to Cuba by having only its Canadian directors vote for the sale.

While its American directors opposed it, to escape the capital controls of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

But that was not possible for Litol since all the directors of its Canadian subsidiary are Americans.

Champagne Sales Drop  
PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).—Dealers of French champagne in 1974 will probably decline 21 to 24 million bottles, or about 20 per cent, from the 1973 million bottles shipped last year, the industry federation said today.

Britain and Italy, the two principal consumers, have greatly decreased their champagne purchases, the federation added.

## MOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY "SOCIETE NATIONALE SONATRACH"

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT  
DIRECTION OF WORKS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

## NOTICE OF DEADLINE EXTENSION THE NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS CALL No. 19/74

THE SOCIETE NATIONALE "SONATRACH" informs enterprises interested in the study and realization of all mechanical devices and installations for an amphitheater at BOUMERDES, destined to receive 100 persons, that the limit date for submitting offers brought to February 3, 1975, instead of December 1974, as was initially anticipated.

## EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL VENTURES INCORPORATED

NOTICE OF MEETING  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL VENTURES INCORPORATED will be held at the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 44 Rue de la Harpe, Paris, France, on the 21st day of January, 1975, at 10:00 a.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and approve the Annual Report and audited financial statements of the Corporation.
2. To approve all actions of the Board of Directors and Officers of the Corporation since the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders.
3. To elect Directors to fill vacancies occurring on the Board.
4. To consider any other matters that properly may come before the Meeting.

Presence at this Meeting, in person or by proxy of record holders or holders of shares entitled to vote, whether registered or not, is compulsory. Each share shall constitute one vote. The holder of bearer shares entitled to vote must prove his identity of shareholder by presenting to the Meeting the certificate for shares of which he is the owner.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
R.P. APSEY,  
Secretary.

## Japanese Curb Bank Lending to Big Borrowers

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—The Finance Ministry announced today new rules to eliminate excessive lending by Japanese banks to large borrowers.

Under the rules, lending loans in relation to a bank's capital, to be fully enforced by March 1980, an ordinary bank should not let its lending to one single borrower exceed 20 per cent of its own capital.

Percentage limits for other types of banks are 30 per cent for long-term credit banks and trust banks, and 40 per cent for the bank specializing in foreign exchange transactions (the Bank of Tokyo), it said.

Those banks which at present are exceeding the limits should rectify the situation as soon as possible, it said.

Ministry officials said the measure, designed to diversify risks and provide for wide and fair distribution of funds, became necessary following the oil crisis of last year. Large bank lending was apparently made then to firms which used them for cornering markets and hoarding, it said.

Anti-Trust Measure  
Signed by Ford  
VAIL, Colo., Dec. 26 (WP).—President Ford approved 15 bills Monday including one that provides tougher penalties for violations of the anti-trust laws and requires that any consent judgments must be filed in district court and made public prior to the effective date of the decree.

Mr. Ford acted on the bills—part of a batch of about 150 on his desk—on his second day in this job.

The anti-trust measure increases maximum allowable fines for violations of the law from \$50,000 to \$1 million for corporations and from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for individuals. It also increases the maximum prison sentence for violations from one to three years.

## Shipments Fall, Stocks Rise

The November index for shipments of producers' goods was 118.7, a fall of 4.8 per cent from the month and 13.9 per cent from November 1973.

The index for inventories of producers' goods was 164.7, an increase of 1.6 per cent over October and 40.5 per cent over November 1973.

The council, an advisory organization for the Economic Planning Agency, said in its long-range outlook of the economy that the nation's real economic growth during the next 1975-84 period would average 5.5 per cent compared with 10.2 per cent in the past decade.

The council projected annual increases averaging 3 per cent in private plant and equipment investment compared with an average of 15.9 per cent in the past.

Exports will increase by 6.5 per cent a year against 13.8 per cent in the past decade, while its imports will rise by 5.5 per cent annually compared with 14.8 per cent, the council said.

Meanwhile, the automobile manufacturers' association reported that exports in November totaled 219,717 units, a rise of 22.3 per cent from last November and up 7.5 per cent from October.

Exports had been spurred to cover a slump in domestic sales, it said.

The United States continued to be the biggest customer for Japanese cars, buying 70,781 units, followed by Australia with 25,967.

West Takes Preventive Steps  
Against Take-Overs by Arabs

PARIS, Dec. 26 (NYT).—While welcoming investments from the newly wealthy oil-exporting nations, the industrial nations of the West have started taking precautions to keep them from buying up large sections of sensitive industries.

Responding to public worries that policies and destinies of the industrial states will be managed from Beirut, Riyadh and Tehran, Western authorities are dusting off the controls introduced some years back when it was chiefly American capital that was causing concern.

Now that it is on the receiving end of capital, the United States, which is considering laying down some basic guidelines for foreign investors, has already barred Kuwait and Iran from buying large blocks of stock in two defense contractors, Lockheed and Grumman.

Oil-country investments, says Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, should be confined to such non-sensitive companies as Quaker Oats and Coca-Cola.

A survey by New York Times correspondents found concern over the problem of investments in both the industrial and oil-producing states.

Key Issue Seen  
A top official of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries said this promise to become one of the key issues at the conference of oil-producer and consumer nations that both sides are now trying to convene.

The consumers agreed last week in Paris that a meeting will take place, probably in March, with the producers to work out an agenda.

The survey found governments increasingly sensitive to any oil-state investment decisions involving control. "There is widespread public opposition to the idea that

the Arabs, or anyone else, might acquire a majority or controlling interest in anything bigger than a soap factory," one analyst in Bonn said.

Japan probably has the strictest rules governing foreign investment. The Tokyo authorities, who have long resisted American companies taking over Japanese enterprises, fix quantitative limits on foreign participation. For instance, Sony, the electronics producer, can be owned by no more than 30 per cent foreign stockholders.

Britain and France require prior notification of foreign purchases of 10 per cent or more in equity in local companies, and for anything more than 20 per cent the French have formal approval procedures in which applications have to be filed with the Finance Ministry.

U.K. Eyes Controls  
The British Labor government has proposed formation of a national enterprise board whose primary function would be to provide a source of capital for impoverished British companies. But the British are also holding out use of the board to block foreign take-overs.

According to the White Paper mapping out its proposed functions, "suitable criteria for acquisitions of companies should include the following: Danger of its passing into unacceptable foreign control."

Belgium and the Netherlands already have machinery that can be used to block foreign take-overs.

In West Germany, there has so far been no action to set up anything more than prior notification procedures.

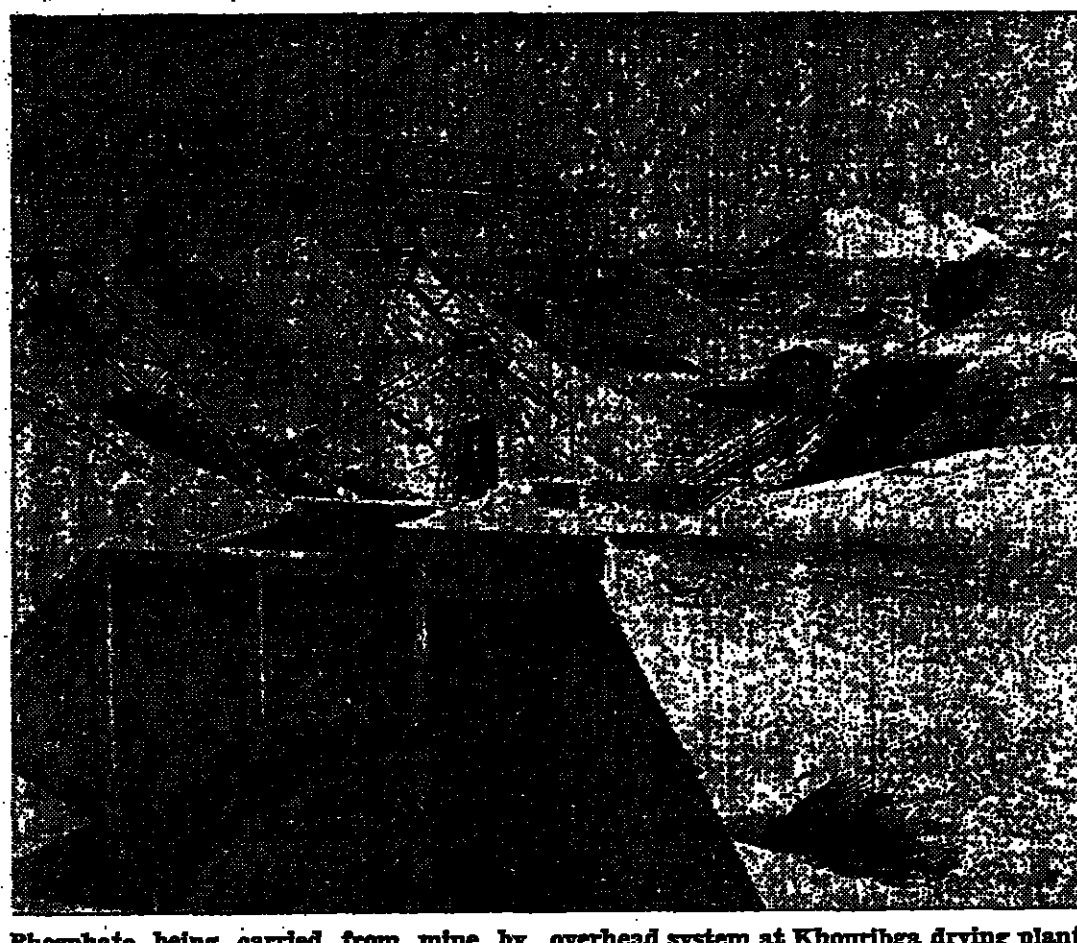
Italy has what are described as "flexible" regulations. "We have no reason to refuse investments," said a high Treasury Ministry official who asked not to be identified. He added with a smile: "Even Mao Tse-tung could invest in Italy."

A Saudi Arabian investment specialist told an American recently: "We're not interested simply in picking up shares at random in the stock market. We have to be allowed to participate as partners in your industry. This is of vital concern to us because this is where we consider our future lies."

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Phosphate being carried from mine by overhead system at Khouribga drying plant.

## Morocco Boosts Profits From Phosphate

RABAT, Morocco, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).—The fourfold rise in phosphate prices since last January was not caused by a strong bloc of Arab producer nations but by one single state—Morocco, the leading phosphate exporter.

Morocco's phosphate exports amount to about 37 per cent of the world's shipments and far outdistance those of the United States and the Soviet Union, whose larger total output interestingly is directed toward home consumption.

Morocco has become "the second most successful cartel in the world," says an executive at a big European fertilizer company, a major importer.

"Almost alone, it dictates the price of phosphates throughout the world."

The need for phosphates in a world plagued by food shortages is well established. A U.K. fertilizer-industry official says that "the soil can't get along without phosphates," a natural rock used as a raw material for fertilizers and practically all commercial phosphorous chemicals.

Morocco's export shipments of 26.5 million tons of phosphate rock this year will yield revenues of about \$1 billion. (As late as 1972, Morocco received only \$152 million for 15 million tons.) But U.S. exports will fall considerably below last year's 12.9 million tons, and fertilizer-industry officials say that the United States (which leads the world in total phosphate output with about 40 million tons) is expected to devote ever greater production to home needs.

Phosphate supplies in the Soviet Union, the world's second-largest producer, are also apparently on the wane. Russia has concluded in principle a major barter deal under which it is to receive up to 10 million tons of Moroccan phosphate a year for 25 years or so in exchange for building a major port complex, a dam, a new phosphate mine, and supplies of timber and gasoline. Morocco has made other agreements with Kuwait and West Germany, which will build plants to help Morocco process its own ore for fertilizer.

Morocco's phosphate reserves may be the largest in the world, enough for many centuries at current production levels. "Alternatives for oil may be found eventually," a chemical-industry source says, "but there isn't any alternative for phosphates."

The less-developed nations of Asia and Africa, already financially exhausted by higher oil costs, are feeling the most severe effects of the phosphate price rise. The irony, many experts say, is that their soil would show the most benefit from phosphate fertilizers, easing their need of massive food donations.

Iran Said to Promise French Bond Purchase  
PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).—The Iranian government has promised to purchase \$80 million of French government bonds, according to French press reports from Tehran.

The promise is said to have been given by Iranian officials to French Premier Jacques Chirac, who ended three days of economic cooperation talks in Tehran Monday night.

The newspapers also quoted Mr. Chirac as saying that the agreements he signed in Tehran amounted to about \$5 billion in French aid, and that France would become Iran's first trade partner.

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## Hope for Slump Action Pushes Stocks Higher

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Apparently spurred by growing investor optimism that the U.S. government will soon mount a fresh attack on economic and energy problems, New York Stock Exchange prices closed higher in post-holiday quiet trading today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 6.34 points to finish at 804.74, following an 8.76-point advance Tuesday. The Dow was up 6.28 at 3 o'clock.

Gains outnumbered losses by about 640 to 500. Volume rose to 11.81 million shares from 9.54 million shares in Tuesday's shortened session, but was well under Monday's 18.04 million shares.

Stocks got off to a good start and racked up strong gains in the early session, attaining their best levels around midday. But some of the gains failed to hold in the afternoon and were partially erased near the close. The Dow average was up over 8 points at 1 p.m.

Richard Scruggs, an economist at Standard & Poor's, said: "There's very little hard news to explain the market's advance. It's mostly a mood of anticipation. There's a general expectation the government will soon undertake some further stimulative measures to counter the recession." He also said some of the pressure on the market was relieved because tax-loss selling is no longer a factor.

He cited a tax cut and further easing of credit restraints by the Federal Reserve as two distinct possibilities to stimulate the economy. Asked if too much stimulus could rekindle inflationary fires, Mr. Scruggs commented, "The idea is to restore the patient's (the economy's) vital signs and get him off the critical list and on his feet again. We can worry about his chasing the nurses later."

Honeywell rose 7/8 to 19 3/4. It said it has no plans to get out of the computer industry, scoffing at rumors it might abandon that business.

Weyerhaeuser was active and slipped 1/4 to 26 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.17 to 89.51.

Lehman Buys Out Wall St. Broker

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).—In the latest of a series of securities-firm consolidations on Wall Street, Lehman Bros. has agreed to acquire substantially all the business assets of Abraham & Co., which specialized in equity trading and distribution to both institutions and individual investors, arbitrage and investment management.

Lehman said its total capital after the acquisition of Abraham's assets would be at least \$48 million, compared with Lehman's level of \$35 million at the end of its fiscal year on Sept. 30.

When the pending acquisition of Abraham was first reported earlier this year, sources at Lehman said the prestigious investment banking house had returned to profitability in fiscal 1974 and was added materially by a relatively high-profit September. It was understood Lehman had an estimated \$6-million loss in fiscal 1973.

Trading will now extend from 2:30 to 7:15 Greenwich Mean Time. The daily limit will be doubled to \$10 and minimum and maximum price fluctuations units will be 5 cents and 10 cents, respectively, during normal trading, with a 30-cent trading fluctuation used during the first 10 minutes of a trading session or during a fast market.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

A four-slice toaster from \$29.98 to \$28.98.

Many price cuts have been effected in ways to protect a company's list price, because of the possibility of government controls. For example, a company that does not want to lower its list price can offer discounts or remove extra charges that had been imposed for special handling or unusual processing.

Such maneuvers often do not show up in official economic statistics, but are widely used by businessmen.

In a similar vein, automobile dealers can offer large trade-ins to customers buying new cars. The net effect is a lower price to the customer, without a decline in the sticker price of the new car.

Caution is being voiced by some manufacturers because of continuing increases in non-commodity costs. Labor, packaging, freight, utilities and taxes have continued to soar, and in some cases they are eroding any cost advantage gained from lower commodity prices.

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Dr. H. H. H. H.



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**-By Will Weng**

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ALGABYE	13	59	Cloudy	MADRID	3	46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Showers	MILAN	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	10	47	Overcast	MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Fair	MOSCOW	0	32	Snow
BEIRUT	10	50	Cloudy	MUNICH	12	55	Cloudy
BOMBAY	12	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	12	55	Cloudy
BRESEN	11	53	Showers	NICE	13	56	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	53	Rain	OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	53	Rain	PARIS	12	55	Cloudy
BURSA	10	50	Fair	PRAGUE	8	46	Showers
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	12	54	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Showers	SOFIA	2	38	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	9	49	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	1	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	2	35	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Rain	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
EL PASO	11	52	Overcast	VALPARAISO	1	34	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	53	Showers	VENICE	4	39	Fog
GENEVA	13	55	Cloudy	VINNA	8	48	Cloudy
HAGUE	9	47	Rain	WARSZAWA	1	34	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5	41	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy
LEZARD	12	54	Rain				
LONDON	12	54	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	7	45	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

**Yesterday's Jumble: AWFUL IRONY CHOSEN BEHEAD**  
**Answer: Has no time at night—A SUNDIAL**

## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is true, according to Eleanor Perényi, that Franz Liszt can be seen as the prototypical romantic artist. "Like Byron, he invented a type that long outlasted him, surviving in popular mythology as the original long-hair, destroyer of grand pianos, the Don Juan of music." "Being nobody, it is necessary for me to be somebody," he told his French mistress, Marie d'Agoult. And what he became was the most insufferable of romantic egotists, Mrs. Perényi freely concedes. But that is only part of the story. "As composer, conductor, discoverer of talent, polemicist, he has yet to find his place." So in "Liszt: The Artist as Romantic Hero," she attempts to find for him that place. And she does by bringing to bear a formidable display of scholarship, dramatic sense and intelligence.

Her scholarship deals with the clichés, misapprehensions and fine details. It is true, she admits, that Liszt was influenced by Paganini, Chopin and Berlioz—but he can scarcely be called "the Paganini of the piano," as he has so persistently been. If only because "he never plucked the flowers of evil." It was Chopin's Polishness that most impressed Liszt—himself a Hungarian—his birth at least—not Chopin's "sensuous melodic 'poetry' and his personal relationship with Berlioz was far too lasting and complex to be reduced to the single dramatic confrontation that popular history has passed down to us.

It is false that Liszt misused Marie d'Agoult, his first mistress and the mother of his three children, as some commentators have tried to establish. A casual review of the evidence—which Mrs. Perényi undertakes with a nice balance of caution and commitment—reveals that while Marie was adept at doctoring the historical record, she left tracks nonetheless; and so Mrs. Perényi concludes that Marie was the aggressor when the relationship slipped under her wings. Marie was the one who made it impossible to continue. Poor Marie: Mrs. Perényi is absolutely merciless in unravelling her inept attempts to manipulate Liszt. One feels almost as sorry for her as one does for Richard Wagner, the only character in the biography who comes off well.

For Mrs. Perényi's dramatic sense, it gives a powerful sweep to the multiplicity of these details. Despite the footnotes and the squabbling with other schol-

ars, we never get bogged down. If the author takes scholarly pains to prove that there was more to Liszt than the spectacular concert performer, she nevertheless succeeds in giving us a vivid sense of the *Glamperiode*—the years from 1839 to 1861, when Liszt toured Europe on tour and much of Europe succumbed to Lisztomania (Mrs. Perényi's word), with women experiencing "the symptoms of orgasm" in the concert halls where he displayed his charisma (a word the author scrupulously avoids).

But she may be concerned about getting precisely right the record of his years as Koppelmeister in Weimar (1848-60) when his affair with his second mistress, Carolynne Wittgenstein, ran its peculiar course: when he promoted the careers of Wagner, Berlioz and a host of young pianists; only to be abused in return; and when he subordinated the role of performer to that of composer. Still the accounts of this period coheres as a dramatic whole, and it stands as the climactic third act of Liszt's prismatic career.

As for Mrs. Perényi's intelligence, it is simply everywhere. It is apparent in her extraordinary historical imagination, which makes one see, for instance, the relationship between the Industrial Revolution and the advance of instrumental music as an art. (It was, after all, not until around 1830 that the modern pianoforte was perfected as a piece of technology; so in the 1840s Liszt was the product of the Industrial Revolution.) It is apparent in the wit that suffuses her prose almost everywhere. (She writes, for one tiny example, that Carolynne Wittgenstein "was one of those women who, with nothing whatever to do, have no time to give to householders.")

Her intelligence is most obvious in her penetrating treatment of Liszt's relationship to the romantic movement. For she makes him out initially to be the prototype of the romantic cliché, she develops a much subtler point in the long run. In fact, she argues that Liszt was part of the force that was post-romanticism, embracing most of what we mean by modern or avant-garde . . . And: "If I believe, romanticism was the matrix of modern art Liszt was the only composer who proves it within a single lifetime. . . . The evolutionary process is in him speeded up—as if, had he been a patcher, he had started off like Delacroix and ended the Juan Gris, with the proviso that his late music does not rethink the earlier. . . . What cannot be argued is the survival of Liszt's consciously avant-garde point of view. He is modern not only by virtue of certain discoveries in harmonic structure, but also, and but because his perpetual search for the new, unique in 19th-century music, has proved to be the cornerstone of modern aesthetics. As a prophet, he must have his place."

**—By Alan Truscott—**

In the spectacular deal of the recent Reinsinger final in San Antonio, Texas, all the North players found themselves with a 10-trick bid. As the partner held two kings, it was not difficult to make 12 tricks, but the 13th was elusive.

One North-South pair, Bill Roberts and Vic Mitchell of New York, arrived rapidly in seven no-trumps as shown in the diagram. Two diamonds were a strong artificial bid, showing a hand on which most experts would bid two clubs. The response of two no-trump promised two high cards, aces or kings. As Roberts could count 12 tricks, he jumped majestically to seven no-trump, hop-

ing that his partner's hand would in some way produce a 13th trick.

It was not easy to defend the grand slam, but the defenders were equal to the task. Inaccurate discarding would have resulted in a squeeze position. West's opening diamond lead was won in the dummy with the ace, and six rounds of spades were led. West discarded the club jack, announcing that he would guard that suit, so East kept hearts. The position was now this:

		NORTH	
		♠ 4	
		♥ A93	
		♦ —	
		♣ A7	
WEST			EAST
♠ —			♠ —
♥ Q8			♥ J108
♦ Q			♦ K
♣ 1053			♣ Q9
		SOUTH	
		♠ —	
		♥ K3	
		♦ 10	
		♣ K86	

West

NORTH (D)	
♠ AKQJ987	
♥ A93	
♦ A	
♣ A7	

West

♠ 3	♥ 76
♥ Q87	♠ J71064
♦ Q10542	♣ K63
♠ J1053	♥ Q942

South

♠ 1052
♥ K52
♦ J987
♣ K86

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
7 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond two.







